REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,948.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 27, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
„ Carwar	8	„ Madras	22
„ Nearakal	10	„ Cocanada	24
„ Alleppy	12	„ Visagapatam	25
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Galle	16	„ False Point	27
„ Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
„ Kurrachee	Aug. 2	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur	3	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Muscat	5	„ Bushire	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bahrein	19
„ Linga	9	„ Linga	23
„ Bushire	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Koweit	11	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	13	„ Guadur	29
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	Sept. 1
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and commencing on the 29th July current an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 209 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

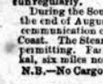
The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on or about the 6th proximo.)

THE Steam-ship EMBLEHOPE, 1,244 Registered Tons, Captain Steffes-son, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers. Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to SUEZ	£ 35
Do. LIVERPOOL	£ 50
2nd Do. Do.	£ 30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		[2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	36	.....	£15)	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9-10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35)	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. Soames, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,783 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Fagan, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
6 „ Dhoties.
5 cases Prints.
2 „ White Shirtings.
1 „ Fancy Goods.
1 bale Water Twist No. 30's, Rain water damaged.
1 „ Made „ 40's, „ „ „
3 cases Orange Jaconets.
8 ca-ks each 6 dozen Quarts Blacking.
6 „ „ 9 „ Pints „
6 „ „ 15 „ ½ „ „
2 crates Earthen-ware.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Timoor, will be sold without reserve :—

13 casks each about 11½ lbs. Ham.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Strathclyde.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins), assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, pippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room, the following Goods :—

W M { In Dia- mond.	5,579 to 1 bale 8 lbs. 45 in. Grey Shirting.	
„	—6,215 & 6,270 to 2 „ 9 lbs. 45 in. „ „	
„	— 6,331 to 1 „ 9 lbs. 45 in „ „	
		Damaged by rain water.
„	—6,217 & 6,320 to 2 bales 9 lbs. 45 in. Grey Shirting.	
„	—5,515 & 5,515 to 2 „ 8½ lbs. 39 in. „ „	
		Damaged by salt water.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ebram Fuckir Mahomed :—

1 case 332 lbs. Cochineal.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company, will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of—

Plated forks, white copper tea pots, iron steels, star cut soda-water and water tumblers, milk jug, decanters and claret jugs, ewers, glass stopper bottles, brass watch chains, music boxes, telescopes, pomatums, toilet bottles, &c.

3 cases of spectacles.
1 case multiplying glasses.
A few bacohs.
1 case of fancy gilted jewellery consisting of mock brilliants, ruby, snake and butterfly pattern brooches, nicely decorated breast pins and earrings set in false pearls, cross-s, hair pins, lockets and carving set in false pearls, neckatic and finger rings, charms, &c.

Furniture consisting of black wood carved chiffoneres, side tables, large and small size round tables, tea poys, full carved lady's writing table and easy chair, blackwood single screen, side boards, blackwood wardrobes, teakwood cup-boards, mahogany coloured conversation couches and drawing room chairs, reclining and sofa couches, folding and easy chairs, iron folding cots, cradles, &c.

Also.—A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, chintz, dhooties, &c.

1 bales of Navy canvas.

On account of concerned :—

1 case of fancy and gilted pocket note books of sizes.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable Bungalow and a large Chawl or Range of Buildings, comprising Forty-eight Compartments, at or near Camatcepoora or the Cross Road leading to Grant Road.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Postonjee Dorabjee Barocha, under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of September 1871, and the Deed of further charge bear ng date the 8th day of September 1873, and on account and risk of Fackeerbhoy Govindjee the Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandaree ground containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or premises, consisting of a range or chawl of buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Camatcepoora, or the Cross Road leading to Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the said Foras or Camatcepoora Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 593, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rychund Deepchund and partly by the Foras Road, on or towards the west partly by a common Foras Road and partly by the property of Dadabh y Rustomjee shroff, on or towards the north by the property of Premchund Rychund, and on or towards the south by the Foras Road, and which said range or chawl of buildings and bungalow were formerly and are now in the occupation of J. Maynard and several other tenants.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Three Storied Dwelling-House of two Compartments at Trinity Church Street, near Dhobee Talao, by order of Mortgagee and on account and risk of Suntokjee Sorabjee Suntook.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 1st day of August 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling-house, of two compartments standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Daly Suntook's Lane at or near Trinity Street, being in the Registration Sub-district of Bhoolehwar within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 58, and bounded on the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Suntook, on the south by the property now or lately of Sorabjee Daly Suntook, on the west by Daly suntook's stables, now or lately the property of Sorabjee Daly Suntook, deceased, and on the east by the Daly Suntook's Lane aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Bappoojee Nanabhoy and others.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the Undersigned. And a deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of gentlemen.

3 English Calcutta and Madras Built Malvern Dog Carts with Lamps.
2 New Boat-shaped Open Carriages with Lamps.
A Second-hand English-built Brougham.
A ditto Self driving Phaeton.

Also,

A few sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Harnesses, a Lady's Side Saddle.

The Property of G. T. Molcey, Esq., proceeded to Europe—

A Second-hand English-built Dog Cart with moveable Hood, in excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay—

A First-class Rosewood Tricord, Check Action Piano by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay, request you will be so good as to convene a PUBLIC MEETING at the TOWN HALL on an early date, to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for PERPETUATING THE MEMORY of the late Dr. BHAU DAJI.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants.

A. Rogers.	Oliver Codrington.
J. Gibbs.	Mahomedilly Rogay.
John Wilson, D.D.	John Macpherson.
J. Jejeebhoy.	D. Macpherson.
Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy.	D. C. Boyd.
Narrayen Vasudeo.	P. Ryan.
Andrew R. Scoble.	Kessowjee Naik.
J. A. Forbes.	Nurroy Kessowjee.
J. A. Fallard.	Lukhmidas Khimjee.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.	Morarjee Goculdas.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.	Cassumbhoy Dhurmsey.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.	Rhemoobhoy Hubibhoy.
M. J. Shaw Stewart.	Cumroodeen Tyabjee.
Townley M. Filgate.	Budroodin Tyabjee.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.	A. C. Gumpert.
Venayek Wassoodew.	C. W. Park.
Vurjeewandas Madhowdas.	Dwarkadas Vasunjee.
Nurrotumdas Madhowdas.	Soondardas Mooljee.
T. E. B. Martin.	Raghoonath Narayen.
W. G. Hunter.	Shantaram Narrayen.
J. D. Mackenzie.	Ramcrishna G. Bhandarkar.
W. Martin Wood.	P. F. Gomes.
J. M. Macleau.	Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
M. Mull.	Doosbhoy Hormus-jee Cama.
Grattan Geary.	Sorabjee shapoorjee.
Doosbhoy Framjee.	Vishvana'h Narayan Mandlik.
W. Loudon.	

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1874, at 4½ P.M.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th July 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen ..... Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

SHERRY—Reform	... ...	... Per dozen Rs. 15
„ Virgin	... ...	„ 17
„ Amontillado	... ...	„ 28
PORT—Double Diamond	... ...	„ 22
CATALAN—White	... ...	„ 15
CLARET—St. Julien	... ...	„ 21
HOCH—Rudesheim	... ...	„ 23
CHABLIS—Superior	... ...	„ 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	... ...	„ 30
„ Pints	... ...	„ 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	... ...	„ 30
„ Pints	... ...	„ 16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	... ...	„ 19
„ Raynard's	... ...	„ 27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	... ...	„ 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER AND RAIL, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S, No. 1.

MADURAS, No. 1.

DINDIGULS,

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED,

Nos. 1, 2, 3,

AND

MANILLA SHAPE.

COCONADAS,

SUPERIOR BRANDS IN PERFECT CONDITION.

LEISURE HOURS.

DOLLY VARDENS.

BABINGTONS.

BURMAHS.

OFFICE.

SEDANS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

PER STEAMER LOMBARDY,

OF REALLY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SOME VERY RARE BRANDS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TO RENT or PURCHASE, a HOUSE in Marine Lines. Apply to "J. T.," care of this Office.

WANTED, TIGER SKIN (sound and full grown), with Claws and Skull. GEO. NICOLL & Co., Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a GREY ARAB CHARGER, height 14-2, supposed to be sound. For particulars apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Apollo Bunder.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

WANTED.

WANTED, a FOREMAN for a large Establishment of Carriage Manufactory ; must understand all the parts of business. Apply to DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON, with double and single HARNESS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

TO LET, from 1st September, a commodious UPPER STOREY BUNGALOW, No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon adjoining the Bungalow of J. D. Wadia Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

CURSETJEE DORABJEE BENGALEE.

Mazagon Bazaar Street.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Comodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

M H O W.

GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE PRINCE of WALES SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited), 31, Elphinstone Circle.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per SHARE of the above Company is made PAYABLE at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, on or before the THIRD DAY of AUGUST next.

By Order of the Board of Direct,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઇની પેઢી

KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of considering such offer or offers as may have been made for the purchase of any portion of the Company's property, and of passing Resolutions as to the advisability of selling and as to the acceptance or otherwise of such offer or offers.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 23rd July 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 272 per whole Share, and Rs. 68 per Quarter Share, out of the profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1874 will be payable to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE.

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st July 1874, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1874.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Director,

Bombay, 22nd July 1874. Secretary.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—11, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sheaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Sheaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock of the 30th proximo, for the SUPPLY, by Contract, of PROVISIONS for the Indian Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years ; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,

Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES for use in the Officers' General Mess in H. M. Indian Troop-ships at Bombay, specified in a Schdule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop-ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles if the Contract be made for two years ; or should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships."

E. GILES,

Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH JULY 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady, sales 12,000 bales, imports 3,000, spot quotations being unchanged. "To arrive" Fair Dhollera, October delivery, is quoted at 5 5/16d., which shows no change, but good Fair Tinnevelly, July to September shipment, is given at 5¼d., a decline of 1/16d. per lb. Although the official quotations continue unaltered, the extract from the Brokers' Circular given by Reuter says that "Surats during the week have been in moderate request, higher grades being 1/16d. to ⅛d. lower," and the weekly returns are again expressive of a very depressed market.

The following shows the visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 24th instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	980,000	1,004,000	899,370
" London	118,675	127,000	241,540
American afloat	50,000	50,000	66,000
East Indian "	390,000	390,000	314,000
	1,538,675	1,571,000	1,490,910
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8¼	8¼	9
" Fair Dhollera.....	5¼	5¼	5¾
Difference...	3¼	3¼	3¼

The excess in the visible supply as compared with last year is very small—only 47,715 bales—and of itself would scarcely be sufficient to account for the existing deficiency in prices, but in estimating the position a variety of points have to be considered. A very marked feature is the reduced quantity of cotton held in London as compared with last year—92,915 bales less, almost all owing to the shorter supply of Bengal, which in the end of 1873 had become an absolute drug in the market unsaleable at any price, and this item might almost therefore be added to the present excess. Stocks on the Continent also are greater than last year; but the most important feature at the moment, and the one most adverse to the market, is the limited demand for the manufactured article and the consequently small takings from Liverpool by Spinners, the total last week being only 51,000 as against 63,390 for the corresponding week last year and 83,570 for the week following. As this reduced consumption has been going on for the past two months Spinners in all probability may have run their holdings to a very low point, and we might therefore see increased buying on that account at no distant date, but unless the position of Piece Goods improves this could only be temporary and could scarcely therefore lead to any permanent advance in prices. The weekly American figures are as follows:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Week's Receipts at the Ports	6,000	9,000	12,300
Do. Exports to U. K.....	16,000	9,000	13,000
Do. do. Continent...	3,000	.....	2,000
Total Receipts since 1st September	3,749,000	.....	3,543,000
Total Exports to U. K. since 1st Sept.	1,810,000	.....	1,852,000
Total exports to Continent since 1st Sept.	987,000	.....	743,000
Stock at the Ports	188,000	191,000	182,000

There is little news of a general character to notice. A withdrawal of £137,000 from the Bank of England took place on Friday, and this morning Consols have gone back ⅛, viz. to 92½; French Rentes have advanced to 98½; and Bar Silver to 58 7/16d. per oz.

Business here to-day has been perfectly at a standstill, and there is little alteration of any kind to report. STERLING EXCHANGE is nominally the turn firmer without any apparent reason, except that the Banks are quoting rather higher drawing rates. We quote:—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10 5/32d. to 7/32; Credits 1s. 10 11/32d. to ⅛d.; Documents 1s. 10⅛d. per rupee. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with but little doing, Fours Rs. 104½ to ¾; Fours and a half Rs. 105⅝; Fives and a half Rs. 110⅛.

SHARES are firm but without material change except in Mazagons, which have advanced Rs. 50 per share. Bank of Bombays and Spinning Companies are steady. Press property neglected.

no change in prices. Receipts on Friday were 130 bales; exports 897 bales.

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed at previous figures. The "Strathclyde" (s.s.) has been fixed for Liverpool by speculators at £2 for cotton and concession for broken stowage, equivalent to about £1-18-9 all round. Sailing vessels £2-10.

IMPORTS are quite unaltered.

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 30th June.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	117 1 0	60
Goods.....	31 5 0	12
Electric Telegraph.....	2 8 0	...
Total.....	150 14 0	Total..... 72

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. CALCUTTA, 348 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE SHIP ELECTRA, 985 tons, Captain D. O. Mosley, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. L. Carter and Mr. S Starbuck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain J. Patterson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Coast and Calcutta (1st July), with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER AUSTRALIA, which sailed from Bombay to Liverpool on the 23rd May, put into Cagliari, Sardinia, for coals, on the 4th of July, and was to sail as soon as possible for her destination.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Ava (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, July 1.
	Boadicea (s).....	Walker	Shields, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Calcutta (s).....	Melville	Kurrachee.
	Mercia	Gibson	Mauritius.
	Aztees	Milne	Liverpool.
	Nubia (s).....	Hall	Australia, &c.

The ship Electra, Mosley, to Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Strathclyde, for Liverpool, via the Canal.
Ship Knight Companion, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
21 Sir J. Lawrence(s)...Baldwin.....Chandbally, 19th July.
22 Arctos (s) .....Withers.....Ganjam, 2nd June.
E Dorado (s).....Kerr .....London, 11th June
City of Amoy.....Laing.....London, 25th April.

July. DEPARTURES.
22 City of Carthage ... .
Duke of Buccleuch.. ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
22 Backia Lutchmey ... . Calcutta.
23 Orion..... ..... Coconada.
24 Patea (s) .... Bombay.

July. DEPARTURES.
23 Olive Branch .... London.
23, Assyria(s)..... ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—25TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Muriel s, 2 casks hardware, Bhoymea Ebram.
Strathclyde s, 5 cases glassware, 1 case hardware, and 1 case harnesses, Khakeebhoy Pudomsey.
Milford 51 cases brandy, C. Bonnevaille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—25TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boldan, 50 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha.
Palestine, s, 1 bale wool Dewjee and Bhanjee and Co.; 72 bales cotton, Kesowjee Toolsidass and Co.
Yeddo, s, 54½ bales cotton, Runchord Cooverjee; 170 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolsidass and Co.; 52 bales wool, Jaitha Runchord; 40 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee; 106 bales cotton, Sugarchund Motichund; 115 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co.; 210 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.
Emblehope, s, 239 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co. 248 bales wool, B. I. S. N. and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Modunbhoy Coorpall and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Varudhmal Tokersey; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Doosa; 500 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber.
Muriel, s, 103 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey and Co.
Caledonian, s, 100 cwts coir yarn, Malsey Moorjey.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George—4000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s),—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—JULY 22.

Basevi, Major, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 25.

Law, Major, Bengal 13th Lancers, on furlough, to Australia.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters.
Poona, 25th July 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
2nd Regt N I (Grenadiers)—Surgn J T Welch, M D, officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 26th May 1874, vice Su gn Maj Plumptre retired.

8th Regt N I—Lieut F Stevenson, Second Wing Subtn 28th N I, to officiate as Adjt vice Capt Tandy on furlough.

29th Regt N I—Capt J G Gillmor whose tenure of appointment as Adjt has expired, is reappointed to officiate, as a temporary measure.

Capt C C Y Butler, 2nd Grenadiers, held charge of No 5 Company Sappers and Miners, in addition to his own duties, from 12th April to 25th May 1874.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—
Lieut-Col W A Glasspoole, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 4th N I (Rifles), 22nd July 1874.
Capt G J Coulson, Staff Corps, 15th July 1874.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following Languages viz:—
Hindustani—Higher Stand rd.
Lieutenant E H Foskery, 60th Foot.
Gunner M Hanghey, Royal Artillery.
Hindustani—Lower Standard.
Lieutenant H Maclaine, B Battery, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Private T Caton and Private F Dorling, 36th Foot.
Furs an.
Lieutenant F H Forjett, Staff Corps (Quarter Master 23th N I.) Magazine Serjeant George Taylor is remanded to the "C" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery for discharge under the provisions of G C No 110 of 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment, with effect from the 8th July 1874:—
14th Regiment N I—Jemadar Eerajee Esrael to be Native Adjutant, vice Jemadar John Vallansin promoted.

The Officer Commanding B Battery 9th Brigade R A, is authorized to issue da ly to one horse of the Battery, three pounds of linseed, from the 1st July to the 31st August.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Staff Corps.—Maj J C D S Moray, from 16th to 21st July 1874, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.
83rd Foot—Surgn Maj A R Hudson, in extension to remain in England, from 19th June 1874, until embarkation.
Army Medical Department—Surgn Maj J Kinahan, to remain in England, from 15th June 1874, for four months for the recovery of his health.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(Calcutta Gazette, July 22.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Lancelot Hare, Asst Magst and Coll, Dacca, is transferred to Backergunge for employment on relief work.

Mr John Revans Hallett, M.A., Actg Joint-Magst and Depy Coll Jessore, is allowed furlough for two years, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The services of Mr Henry Mortimer Durand, Asst Mag and Coll, Monghyr, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Capt J Johnstone was appointed to have charge of the Political Agency, Naga Hill, during the absence on special duty of Capt J Butler, or until further orders, on the 19th December 1873.

Mr Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A., C.S., Actg Dist Supt of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Bankoora for employment on relief work.

The following Dist Supts of Police are posted to the Districts mentioned against the name of each, viz.—
Mr James Horatio Reily, to Howrah.
" William Parry Davis, to Hazareebagh.
Captain William Wheler Hume, to Bogra.
Mr Marcus Burgh Rochfort, to Tipperah.
Mr William Dering Pratt, to Hooghly.
Mr Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, to Bankoora.
Mr John Masters, to Maldah.
Mr George Mossely McMullen Ridsdale, to Rungpore.
Mr Charles Jenninge, to Sylhet.
Mr Henry Neville Harris, to Jessore.
Mr Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M.A., C.S., Dist Supt of Police, is posted to Midnapore, but to continue temporarily to be employed on relief duty in Bankoora.

Mr W S Atkinson, M.A, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed leave for 2 months and 5 days with effect from the 10th August 1874.

Mr James Sutcliffe, M.A, is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence on leave of Mr W S Atkinson, or until further orders.

Mr C H Tawney, M.A, is appointed to act as Principal of the Presidency College and to act in the 1st class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr J Sutcliffe.

Mr J W McCrindle, M.A. Principal of the Patna College, is appointed to act in the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr C H Tawney.

Mr Alfred Eubank, M.A., Professor, Patna College, is appointed to act in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational service, vice Mr J W McCrindle.

Mr J F Scotland, Asst Engr, Second Grade, is transferred from the Buxar to the Eastern Soane Survey Division, which he joined on the 1st July 1874.

Lieut H W Allen, Asst Engr, Second Grade, joined the High Level Canal Division, on the forenoon of the 6th July 1874.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 17th July 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion 8th Regt.—Lieut D'Arcy Wentworth Thuillier, from the 26th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 30th June 1874.

26th Regt—Lieut Charles William Atkinson, from the 1st Batn 8th Regt, to be Lieut, vice Thuillier, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty, Dated 30th June 1874.

56th Regt.—Lieut Thomas Prickett to be Instructor of Musketry vice Bruce, vacated, with effect from the 27th Dec 1873, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C. Dated 3rd July 1874.

2nd N I.—Lieut J. E. Barr, 100th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subn, on probation, vice Maidman (since deceased). Dated 3d July 1874.

Lieut C. F. Vice, 86th Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Kirke, who vacated on proceeding on fourlough. Dated 3rd July 1874.

10th N I—Lieut C W J Hingston, 62nd Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Gaisbett transferred to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. Dated 3rd July 1874.

11th N I—Lieut H S Wheatley, 60th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Gubbins, offg as QrMr. Dated 3rd July 1874.

14th N I—Lieut F W S Jackson, 1st Batn 11th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Spence, appointed A DC to H R H the Lieut Govr of the N W Provinces. Dated 3rd July 1874.

22nd N I—Lieut R Gordon, 109th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice McRae, appointed Qr Mr. Dated 3rd July 1874.

23rd Punjab Pioneers—Capt L Macdonald, attached to the 22nd Pioneers, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence on furlough of Capt A D Anderson. Dated 30th June 1874.

29th N I—Lieut E W Conran, 59th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Dyce, appointed 1st Wing Subn. Dated 3rd July 1874.

30th N I—Lieut A Burlton-Bennet, 37th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Reid, appointed to the F W Regt. Dated 3rd July 1874.

33rd—Lieut J H Sadler, 40th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Bingham, officiating as Adjt. Dated 3rd July 1874.

37th N I—Capt F H Williams, 44th N I, to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice Leslie, appointed Adjt. Dated 3rd July 1874.

42nd N I—Lieut C R Macgregor, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Stevens, offg as Qrmr. Dated 3rd July 1874.

43rd N I —Capt C McD Sicene, Genl List, Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt. Dated 23rd July 1874.

44th N I—Lieut R K Ridgeway, offg Adjt, (2nd Wing Subn 43rd N I, to be Adjt, vice Williams, transerred to the 37th N I. Dated 3rd July 1874.

1st Goorkha Regt—Capt G Young, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Mercer, offg as QrMr. Dated 18th May 1874.

Capt G N Channer, attached to the regt, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn. vice Young Dated 18th May 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
R H A—Lieut A Campbell, to be Capt from the 1st July 1873
R A—Capt H W Rooke, to rank as Capt from the 18th Dec. 1872.

Lieut G Firebrace to be Capt from the 25th June 1874.

R E—Capt J E Toller to rank as Capt from the 1st Novr 1872.
Capt W A J Wallace to rank as Capt from the 19th Dec 1872.
Lieut A Hill to be Capt from the 25th June 1874.

86th L I.—Lieut R Pardon to be Capt, from the 26th March 1873.

Rifle Brigade—Capt C F Blackett to rank as Capt, from the 30th March 1870.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj B T Giraud, M D, 2nd Batn 7th Fusiliers, to rank as Surgn Major from the 9th Novr 1869.

Surgn Maj E Hoile, M D, 2nd Batn 7th Fusiliers, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd Sept 1870

The candidates named below are reported by the board of examiners Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned Standards, agreeably to section 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—
Persian under Clause VIII.
Lieut A O Green, R E, Sappers and Miners.
High Proficiency in Hindee.

Surgn F Falwasser, D 19th R A, Lieut C M Keighley, 8th N I.

Addendum—To the appointment of Captain R Wheeler, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, published at page 278 of G O C C dated 29th June 1874, add the words—in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:
Meerut Division order, dated the 3rd July 1874, directing Surgn T J P Holmes, M D, doing duty 85th Foot, to relieve Surgn R Jack-on of the medical charge of the left half batn 85th Foot, at Delhi.

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 18th March 1874, directing the following medical arrangements:—
Surgn Maj J Hendley to assume medical charge of R A Division, and of E Batty 11th Bgde R A from Surgn W Millar, who on being relieved will assume medical charge of 2nd Batn 19th Foot, temporarily.

Surgn Maj W Forret doing duty 2nd Batn 19th Foot, to assume medical charge of No 6 Batty 23rd Bgd R A, from Surgn Maj W Ashton, M D, who will continue to hold charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff.

Shahjehanpore Station Order, dated the 2nd March 1874, appointing Lieut R J Waller, 1st Wing Subn 45th N I, to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut T F Ross, 2nd Batn 1st Foot, proceeded to join regimental Head Quarters, with effect from the 3rd idem.

22nd Foot, (2nd Batn)—Regimental order, dated the 25th June 1874, appointing Sub Lieut F W Bromfield to act as Interpreter, vice Lieut W S Hamilton, on general leave.

31st Foot—Regimental order, dated the 24th June 1874, appointing Lieut F J Seppings to act as Instructor of Musketry, during the absence of Lieut B H B Kennett on leave, or until further orders, with effect from the above date.

70th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 25th March 1874, appointing Lieut T A Freeman to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut C H M Smith, with effect from the above date.

25th N I—Regimental order, dated the 4th July 1874, directing Capt W V Ellis, (on promotion to the rank of Capt), to continue to officiate as Adjt.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

368-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy v Tribhovan Ghella—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

655-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Dayal Ruttonsey v H. Clason and Co.—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

306-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Madhowdas Dwarkadas and others v Verjee Poonja and another—Jefferson and Payne.

242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vussonjee Purshotum—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

649-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

494-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardasir Hormusjee v Damjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Mannisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

45-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinaha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall and others—A. Framjee.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shollium v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

505-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Aba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Esa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savukram v Narandas Chillaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jumsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.

96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacordas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacardas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soondercye Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon'J K Bythell v Purshotum Junardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maraz v Munoredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

154-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Thomas Hutchinson and others v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

189-73—Jefferson and Payne—Shabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Jugganath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premjee Ookerda v Gocouldass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlajee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathe, Crawford and Boevey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemjee Ramjee—Ghandhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peershboy v Captain W. Nortt—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow, v Tribhowundas Jugjivundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M. H. Khan—Narayen Jaggoonath and others v Ramchunder Dinnanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Promchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

105-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Kbramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Soyani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khalifa and others v Hajee Mahomed Cureem—Tyabjee and Sayani.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRAVES—July 21st, at Gurgeon, the wife of Mr. H. Graves, of a daughter.

HENDRICK—July 23rd, at Black Town, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hendrick, Head Uncovenanted Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, of a son.

NEILSAN—July 24th, at Madras, the wife of Major H. M. Nepean, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMPION—July 19th, at Shahdera, near Lahore, Mary Maude, the dearly beloved wife of J. Montrion Campion, C.E.

TAYLOR—July 19th, at Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Samuel Ebenezer Taylor, late Inspector of Police, Madras, and 2nd son of the Reverend William Taylor, of Madras, aged 40 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1874.

REUTER'S first telegram about the Indian Mail Contract was, it turns out, only incorrect because no mention was made in it of the surrender by the P. and O. Company of £20,000—the Liberal Government stood out for £30,000—of their subsidy, in addition to premiums for delivering the mails before the contract dates. It was generally assumed in India that the amount of the subsidy would remain untouched, and Lord John Manners is evidently making the most of his £24,000. But it is needless to say that this reduction of the subsidy will not atone for the error of fixing 20 days as the contract time for the conveyance of the mails *vid* Brindisi. It is better than nothing, and that is all that can be said. It is too late in the Session now for us to hope that any effectual opposition can be made to a Ministerial decree; but something will probably be said in the House regarding this contract, now that the telegrams from India have shown how completely public interests have been neglected by the parties to the bargain.

MARSHAL MACMAHON appears to have rightly calculated that the conflict of jarring interests in the Assembly would leave him master of the situation, if he chose to assert his personal independence of a majority which, having granted him one day the powers of Chief of the State for seven years, wished to take them back the next. Although he has not succeeded in getting a constitutional government organized in which he himself should be supreme, with the fortunes of France placed really at his sole disposal, yet on the other hand he and his friends have been strong enough to prevent the Assembly from creating a Republic in which the controlling authority would be held by a Senate and a Chamber of Representatives, and the President for the time being would play merely a secondary part. Finally, the Assembly has agreed to put off the work of giving France a constitution till next session; and, as the present session ends almost immediately, this decision practically establishes a truce for six months between the Marshal and the Assembly, during which the former retains undisturbed possession of the executive power, with the firm resolution to maintain order against the attacks of Bonapartists, Legitimists, or Republicans. It is a strange and humiliating position for a great country like France to be placed in; but, until some of the numerous sections into which the Assembly is split up learn the lesson that compromise is a political necessity and that submission to the rule of a majority representing public opinion is in a free state the only safeguard against anarchy, it will always be possible for a simple soldier at the head of the army to proclaim himself Dictator. The late debates have shown that no fusion is possible even for those two parties which approach one another most nearly, the Right Centre and the Left Centre—that is, the Orleanists and the Moderate Republicans,—whose union, it was at one time hoped, would secure the salvation of France. The Right Centre insist on retaining the personal element in their Constitutional scheme by investing Marshal MacMahon with power to nominate the Senate and to dissolve the two Chambers, while the Left Centre will not abandon the principle of reserving the national sovereignty to the Chambers and making the position of the Marshal quite distinct from that of a constitutional King. The result of this divergence of opinion was the defeat last week of the Left Centre's Constitutional Bill by 374 votes against 333; the Ministers voting with the majority, and so probably destroying the last chance of the definitive foundation of a Republic in France. M. de Mazade, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 1st inst., predicted this result in words of which one now feels the true prophetic force:—
"One thing is certain: the Right will reject "every serious proposal to regularly organize "the Government of the Republic. The Left "Centre, on the other hand, cannot vote for "what would be an entirely personal organiza"tion of the powers of the President of "the Republic; and so a majority will "be wanting on one side as on the other. This "will be political impotence avowed and de"clared." Elsewhere in the same article M. de Mazade warns Frenchmen that they are introducing into the affairs of France "that foreign "maxim of political tactics, that *liberum veto*, "which was one of the means of bringing about "the destruction of hapless Poland; for they "oppose everything if they cannot have exactly "what they wish, and let the destinies of the "country depend on the *liberum veto* of a man "or a party." A frank appeal to the country would seem to be the only way out of the *imbroglio*, but the Assembly has refused, by 369 votes to 240, to vote its own dissolution; and it is probable that the minority in this division consisted almost entirely of avowed or secret Imperialists, who are confident that the national verdict would be in their favour. So, Marshal MacMahon has made his *coup d'état* without bloodshed or even serious opposition.

THE deeply interesting letters from officers of the Kashgar Embassy, which we published in our Saturday's issue, supply abundant evidence of the excellent purpose to which Mr. Forsyth and his staff turned their sojourn in Eastern Turkistan. Since the days of Alexander Burnes no expedition sent forth by the Government of India to explore unknown regions in Asia has collected so rich a store of information which is simply invaluable alike to men of science and statesmen. We should not hesitate, for our own part, to prefer the results of Mr. Forsyth's mission to those of Dr. Livingstone's—though of course the latter stands beyond compare in modern times for the individual heroism displayed in it. African travel, however important to science the problems it aimed at solving, has always seemed to us to be sadly wanting in human interest; whereas explorers in Central Asia can not only restore to geography and to commerce highways of trade long disused, and to the intercourse of the civilized world cities, kingdoms, and races of men famous in history but for ages buried out of the sight and knowledge of European nations, but they can also observe and form a fair estimate of the political forces at work in States contiguous to the Indian frontier, and measure the advance of the great wave of Russian conquest which is sweeping across Asia. The Russians complained not long ago that Mr. Forsyth's had been a political and military rather than a purely commercial mission; and we are glad to believe that this was the case, though it does not appear that our rivals in the East had anything to complain of unless they chose to take offence at the journey of Colonel Gordon, Captain Trotter, and Dr. Stolickza from Kashgar to the northern limits of Yakoob Beg's dominions, where these adjoin Russian territory. This, from a political point of view, was the most important of the three expeditions sent out from Kashgar—the second one having only gone some distance down the Kashgar river in a north-easterly direction on the road to Aksu, while the third, and by far the most interesting to geographers, had for its object to define the character and extent of the Pamir steppe and trace the routes across it from China and Eastern Turkistan to Badakshan and India. Of this last expedition we still know nothing more than that, on their way across the Little Pamir, the travellers determined the true watershed, which is farther to the east than had been supposed, and that the Pamir itself, instead of being a table-land, "consists of a series of broad valleys "at a great elevation, along which the different "roads run." The journal of the return march to Yarkand by the Great Pamir, in which such hardships were endured as proved fatal to one of the party, Dr. Stoliczka, has not yet been published; but it is certain that the results achieved should be of the greatest service to fascinating book, *The Travels of Marco Polo*, from the publication of which, a few years ago, may be dated a new era in geographical science. No doubt, the travellers did as good work in returning to Yarkand as if they had been permitted to cross the Hindoo Koosh and come down by the Chitral Valley to Jellalabad and Peshawur; but one cannot help regretting the unaccountable timidity of the Government of India in refusing to let any of its officers explore this route, for fear of "complications" with independent Chiefs who would be glad to sell everything they possess for a few hundred rupees.

Captain Biddulph's trip to Maralbashee on the Aksu road will put the map-makers right as to the actual course of the Kashgar river. The bit of gossip, too, about the numerous desertions into Russian territory from the Ameer's army during the recent fighting on the north-eastern frontier, throws fresh light on the state of the Ameer's forces, and raises an uncomfortable suspicion that our new ally may not after all be very firmly seated on his throne. In his description of the way in which he saw the burgoots, or trained eagles, kill foxes and gazelles, Captain Biddulph confirms a doubt expressed by Colonel Yule as to the accuracy of Atkinson's statement in his *Western Siberia*, that "the bird strikes one claw into the neck, and "the other into the back of its large prey, and "then tears out the liver with its beak." According to Captain Biddulph, "the burgoot, "grasping with one powerful talon the throat "of his victim, seizes his jaws with the "other, keeping them closed with an iron "grasp, so that the animal is powerless. "Gazelles are seized in the same way, except "those with horns, in which case the eagle first "fastens on to the loins of the animal, and, "watching his opportunity, transfers his grasp "to the throat, avoiding the horns." One sympathizes with Captain Biddulph in the regret he expresses that his instructions did not permit him to go on to Aksu, as he believes no opposition would have been made to his journey as far as that place. It is tantalizing to learn so much about Eastern Turkistan and not to learn more; and, though we believe some natives trained under Major Montgomerie accompanied Mr. Forsyth for the purpose of travelling to Aksu and Kamul and even if possible crossing the desert of Gobi, it would have been much more satisfactory to have had the work done by Englishmen.

We now return to Colonel Gordon's expedition to the Chatirkul lake, which lies about 15,000 feet above the sea, in the plateau of the Thian Shan range, more than 100 miles, apparently, to the north of Kashgar, and only three days' march from Fort Naryn in Russian territory beyond the Thian Shan. Colonel Gordon justifies the opinion that the mountainous region to the north of Eastern Turkistan is very similar in character to that on the west. On getting near the pass over the Thian Shan, the party "passed along extensive valleys and "over flat-topped spurs and rounded hills all co"vered with grass—good riding ground. The pas"ture, even now in the depth of winter, is excel"lent, dry but nutritious, as shown by the condi"tion of the ponies which feed entirely on it. "In summer it must be very rich and abundant. "We can now form some idea of the nature and "pasture of the Pamir Steppes," which are celebrated for their "luxuriant and nutritious pastur"age." The likeness to the Pamir was completed by the appearance of herds of the wild sheep, called, in honour of the Venetian traveller, *Ovis Poli*. Colonel Gordon and his companions were fortunate enough to secure many specimens of this kind of sheep, whose horns are said to be so big that a man cannot lift a pair. It is stated by Colonel Yule that the Naryn River is the northern limit of the species. It is by the Chatirkul route across the Thian Shan or by that through the Robat Pass, a little to the eastward, that the Russians, who were reported two years ago to have made the pass on the northern side practicable for artillery, can most easily invade their friend Yakoob Beg's dominions. Captain Trotter took "a complete road survey of the route" from lake Chatirkul southwards to Kashgar; and, though the Ameer has built one or two forts in good defensive positions, it is not to be supposed that the Russians would not soon overcome any resistance the Ameer's troops could offer. As to physical obstacles, they do not exist. "In the districts "whole way from Kashgar there is literally no "'hill ascent' till within a few hundred yards "of the summit of the pass, and there it is "easy and gradual. The road is well "adapted for the passage of an

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, 25TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night Lord John Manners, replying to a question put by Mr. Holmes, confirmed the new mail arrangements as already telegraphed on the 1st inst., viz., that steamers carrying mails for Southampton will in future pass through the Suez Canal, and that mails, via Brindisi, will be accelerated by 24 hours.

The heavy portion only, he said, would pass through the Canal, but both the light and heavy mails would be accelerated by 24 hours. His Lordship said that the subsidy paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company has been reduced £20,000, and that premiums have been abolished, thus showing a total saving of £24,000.

Mr. Disraeli has abandoned the Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill, the Land Transfer Bill, and the obnoxious clauses in the Endowed Schools Bill.

The prorogation of Parliament was last night announced to take place on the 8th of August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 25TH JULY.

General Sir Alfred Horsford has been appointed to represent England at the coming International Conference at Brussels.

Mr. Brand, Liberal, a son of the late Speaker of the House of Commons, has been elected for Stroud.

The Indian Ordnance Compensation Bill has passed a second reading.

General Garibaldi has recovered from his late illness.

OBITUARY—Sir Charles Jackson.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 24TH JULY.

The National Assembly has adjourned the discussion on the question relating to the Constitution till next session, and agreed by 395 against 308 votes to prorogue till the 5th January so soon as the Budget has been voted.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 24TH JULY, AFT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
" " " Surats	16,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	43,000	"
" " " Surats	18,000	"
" Stock of Cotton "	980,000	"
" " Surats	262,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	118,625	"

Surats during the week have been in moderate request, higher grades being from 1/16 to ⅛ lower.

LONDON, 24TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 1½d.

8½ lbs. do ..... 8s. 7½d.

40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 0¼d.

The sum of £137,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England (destination unknown).

Arrival—Caradoc.

Departure for Bombay, *via* Suez Canal—Malacca.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Statesman and Ithuriel.

ABOUT sixty thousand pilgrims, we are told, have assembled at Pooree for the Rath Jattra, or Car festival.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, of the *Friend of India*, leaves Calcutta for England on Tuesday next, the 28th instant.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held on Monday, the 3rd of August, at 11 A.M., at the Bank.

IT will be seen from our Cochin correspondent's letter that the heavy rains have done terrible injury to the rice crops on the Malabar coast.

THE Madras Tramway, we are told, promises to be a success. The cars run regularly, travel at a great pace, and are extensively patronised by the natives.

MR. RUSSELL, of the Central Asian Trading Company, reached Sultanpore, in Kooloo, on the 13th instant. He experienced very bad weather on the Boobee Pass.

THE *Madras Mail* tells us that Mr Standish Lee, Executive Engineer to the Madras Municipality, has gone to Calcutta to study the working of the new drainage scheme in that city.

IN view of the departure of Lord Napier from Calcutta, it is notified that all correspondence and papers for the different departments of Army Head-Quarters which would not reach Calcutta by the 25th instant are to be sent to Simla.

THE Formosan "war," the China papers tell us, is still *in statu quo*. The Japanese have severely punished the aborigines, but it is said will not leave unless the Chinese pay the expenses of the expedition. The Chinese threaten a declaration of war.

THE *China Mail* says—"It is stated that the Chinese have telegraphed to England for two fully armed iron-plated frigates; and that they desired to purchase H. M. S. Iron Duke for 2,000,000 dollars. They are also said to be negociating for a vessel from Germany."

THE committee, consisting of Colonel Fife, Mr. Bell of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Ormiston, to whom the water-supply projects of the Bombay Municipality were referred, have made their report, which will probably be laid before the Town Council at its next meeting.

It is stated that it is in contemplation to found a Royal Engineer institution at Chatham, on the same principle as that of the sister scientific corps at Woolwich. There is to be only one paid appointment attached to the establishment, viz., that of the secretary, who is to receive seven shillings a day and his half-pay.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 11th instant says—"H.M.S. Charybdis got on a rock off the north end of Pankore Island last week. Some of her guns had to be taken out before she could be got off, and on examiation it was found that her false keel was partially carried away. She was making 24 inches of water a day when last heard of and had gone on to Singapore."

THE latest accounts of Sir Henry Tombs' health received are most distressing. He can only take food through a tube, and can hardly be understood when he speaks. His case is described as utterly hopeless. He was still staying in the Isle of Wight, and it is said has placed the resignation of his command in the hands of the Duke of Cambridge, his return to India having become finally hopeless owing to the state of his health.

To commemorate the name of Livingstone, the following plan is commended in the Edinburgh *Daily Review*:—Establish a missionary settlement in East Central Africa, to be named Livingstonia; useful arts to be taught there and the Gospel diffused; and people to be encouraged to congregate there so as to make a city in time. This is just what some Germans are doing, we believe, barring the name. The Free Church of Scotland is thinking of establishing a Mission in East Africa, perhaps among the Somalis.

THE *Ceylon Times* remarks:—"Galle has been visited by an Austrian man-of-war, which exchanged the usual courtesies in the way of salute, after which the commander intimated his wish to call on the Commandant of the Garrison, but the [illegible] convenient, Captain Mat[illegible] regiment, was deputed to re[illegible] visitor. Next day the Commandant notified his intention to return the visit, and half an hour before the time the commander takes a trip on shore leaving his senior in command to receive the military visitors. It is to be hoped the '*tu quoque*' will have proper effect when next a foreigner wishes to pay an official visit of courtesy there."

THE official report from Aden from the 9th to the 15th July, informs us that H. M. S. Daphne sailed for Trincomalee on the 13th instant. 25,710 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of June; of these no less than 9,402 brought drinking water from the Haswa, Bir Ahmed, and Sheikh Othman. Condensed water is being sold from the Government condensers in camp to the native population, which has had the effect of lowering considerably the price of water brought in from the interior. Arrangements are being made by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. for the sale of condensed water to Arabs and Somalis residing at Steamer Point. The population there consists of about 3,000. No rain has fallen at Aden since September last. The Spanish corvette Notre Dame dee Carmen is now in port, bound for Manilla.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in the course of having his "say" about the mail contract, remarks—"England is the bored and languid Narcissus who passively submits to the ardent embrace of the Indian Nymph. He poohpoohed the overland route, he did not see any use in the Suez Canal, and, generally speaking, he finds his longing, tender sweetheart vastly exacting. He keeps her at a distance as much as he can, and he thinks a shilling is a fair price to charge for carrying her letters. Australian letters, which are brought all the way here and to Galle, and thence sent across the Southern Sea, only cost six-pence each, but India—is different somehow. Will somebody tell us how and why?" If this correspondent had asked how Narcissus can submit passively to the ardent embraces of "the Indian Nymph," and yet keep her at a distance, we confess we should have had some difficulty in finding an answer; but as he has only made an inquiry relative to the price charged for the carriage of Indian and Australian letters respectively, we may inform him that the reason why Indian postage is dearer than Australia is one of those owing to which the American mails are carried so cheaply—viz., that Australia contains a large English population who write a great many letters home and receive a great many letters and papers from England. Anybody who has seen an Australian mail will not wonder that it pays the Post Office to carry letters to Melbourne and Sydney cheaply.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—We were under the impression that among the many cruel and barbarous customs of the people of Bengal that were at one time in vogue, but now numbered with the things that are past, was the one of conveying a sick Hindoo to the nearest river and there exposing him for two or three days. Should he recover—a most improbable and unexpected event—well and good; he has been saved by the gods and thank-offerings are accordingly made. But should there be no sign of recovery, a stone is tied to the waist of the sick man and, with shouts to the deity of the river, the body is thrown into the water. This secures for the victim a safe journey to the Hindoo paradise and at the same time saves the humane relatives and friends much bother and expense. Sometimes, it so happens, the sick man makes a hard struggle for dear life, frees himself from the weight attached to his body and gets to shore. But he profits nothing by the move, for his friends have considered him as one dead, and hence his appearance is an insult to religion and to pious usage. He is excommunicated and declared an out-caste, and thus situated he goes to a certain village occupied by people who have been treated as he has been. This village goes by the name of *murdah zinda ka gaon* and as such is considered a very polluted place by the orthodox. At present, so it is said, the village numbers some 10,000 unfortunate out-castes! According to a vernacular contemporary this custom is still recognized.

THE *North China Herald*, of the 20th ultimo, says that an impression is abroad that the Formosan Expedition is causing an irritation in China that may lead to decided measures for its withdrawal. News had been received at Shanghai that, on the 5th idem, all the Japanese vessels had left Liangkiau, and that the troops had advanced into the country in savage occupation. There were rumours at Taiwan that China intended adding considerably to her force at that place. The same paper, of the 27th June, tells us that some excitement had been caused by the arrival, a day or two previous, of the Japanese man-of-war Nisshin-kan a barque rigged corvette. This vessel is said to have come from Formosa via Amoy, and to have brought as passengers four officers of high military and naval command, who are on a mission to China in connection with the situation in Formosa. Thus much had been gathered indirectly. The head of the mission holds rank as admiral, and appears to be second to Saigo, the commander-in-chief of the expedition; and his principal coadjutor is the Japanese Consul at Amoy. It is difficult to know, our contemporary observes, what the object of the present mission can be, since no reply, it is said, has yet been received to the Tsungli Yamen's despatch to Yedo, requiring the withdrawal of the Japanese forces, and asserting the rights of China over the invested territory, and since a Chinese commissioner has only just reached Formosa accredited with powers to treat for their retirement.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following Cabul news from native correspondents, for what it may be worth, without undertaking to guarantee its correctness:—Peshawur, 11th July. The present state of affairs in Cabul is as follows. Abdool Rahman Khan has collected a few thousand men, and proposes to engage the Ameer's troops, from whom he is merely separated by a river. The Ameer has collected all munitions of war at a place called Huvifrah. Within a month, all about the war will be known. Shah Sawar Khan, son of Sultan Khan, has been heard of somewhere near Arusc. He wrote a letter to the Shah of Persia, asking permission to go and live in that country. This came to the knowledge of the people of Arusc, who questioned him as to his object and why is he not willing to stop with his own sovereign, the Shah of Bokhara. The Ameer has despatched four thousand men to Dahmutuki in Turkistan. The family of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has arrived at Cabul, 13th July.—Two or three days ago fresh news was current that Ameer Shere Ali Khan intends despatching 9,000 men to Turkistan. On arriving at Dahmutuki, they will proceed to Killah Kazi, and after staying a few days, start for Turkistan. Naib Mahomed Alum Khan and his family are stopping at Cabul, and are on good terms with the Ameer. Abdool Rahman Khan with his force has encamped on the banks of the Hamgair River, but intends fighting. A great battle is imminent, and will take place very soon. After a month's time the Ameer will go himself to Turkistan. It is understood that he will afterwards take the field against Yakoob Khan.

THE Bombay Government, says the *Englishman*, lately asked the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as to the probability of the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift and Graving Dock being used to any great extent by the mercantile community, in reference to the facilities now afforded for taking ships home by the Suez Canal. The Chamber, in reply, state "that the Committee are decidedly of opinion that there is no probability of the Hydraulic Lift and Graving Dock at Hog Island being used by merchant ships or steamers, except under very exceptional circumstances. It is too far away from the business of the town to get tradesmen for the necessary repairs of any ship, and also much inconvenience would be felt in providing for the crews of vessels in the Dock, to say nothing of getting there and back. There is plenty of accommodation for all the ships and steamers visiting the port on the Island of Bombay, and, in point of fact, during the last two years, most of the Docks we have here have not had sufficent employment to make them pay. For these reasons the Committee are of opinion that there is little probability of the Hydraulic Lift and Graving Dock being used by the mercantile community of Bonbay." "In the face of this resolution," remarks the *Englishman*, "it is hardly probable, we should imagine, that the Government of India will sanction the proposed expenditure for the construction of the Elphinstone Dock, especially as the native merchants and ship-owners have already objected to them as likely to interfere with the native trade and shipping." Our contemporary seems to be unaware of the distinction between Dry and Wet Docks. The former are used for repairing ships, the latter for landing and shipping cargo. The question whether the Hydraulic Lift can be made available for the former purpose has nothing whatever to do with that of the expediency of constructing Wet Docks for the port of Bombay.

THE *Friend of India*:—The floods in the districts to the north of the Ganges have subsided, after doing considerable injury to the food crops, although in some places it is hoped that the rice will be saved. The Brahmapootra and the Ganges, too, it is to be hoped, are subsiding. A break in the rains has given the desolated country most favourable weather to recover itself, though the change has come too late, in many places, for the indigo concerns. We naturally hear most of the damage done to indigo, for the planters carefully report that. The highest estimate now made of the outturn does not exceed 80,000 maunds against 105,000 last year, and it will be well if even the lower figure is reached. In districts like Bustee the people are sowing their crops afresh. From the districts to the south of the Ganges, on the other hand, there is news only of drought and the most intolerable sultry heat. The rainfall of the year is anomalous in every respect. It came early, but the rain-bearing clouds seem to have been driven so far, breaking on the Himalayan ranges, as to flood the north and leave the south parched. From Balasore to Manbhoom there is a cry for water. The Midnapore canal has been in great request accordingly, but we hear of a recent fall there. Central India seems to be in a satisfactory condition, but Western Rajpootana—dry Marwar and desert Bisaneer—urgently needs rain. On the other side of India the Indus is said to be encroaching at Tatta. The natives of the southern districts of Bengal, saved from famine by the rain of February, now feel serious apprehension, and blame the comet following two eclipses and preceding the approaching transit of Venus as it does.

THE same:—The rise of the Brahmapootra sending a back flood up the neighbouring Ganges streams, has imperilled Goalundo, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, as in 1870. Thanks to Sir George Campbell and Mr. Leonard, however, raised sites had been provided to which the bazaar people have flocked, and the protective works carried out by Mr. F. Prestage as yet promise to save the station from the unpleasant fate which threatens it. These works have fairly set the nearest edge of the main stream off the bank. The traffic is as yet uninterrupted, though a correspondent describes the rails as if, in some places, they were merely on the surface of the water. The question of connecting this line with the Darjeeling State Railway, at Kooshtea, will soon have to be settled. We trust the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will make the fifteen miles required, on the uniform gauge, to the point on the Ganges opposite the State Railway terminus. To bring the narrow gauge across the river, or to use a tedious ferry for so great a distance, would be alike barbarous.

THE same:—While almost every other industry is extending, while new cultivations like those of tea and jute are annually giving increased wealth to Bengal and while manufactures on the large system are spreading, it should be noted that the old silk trade of the province has this season reached a position which looks like extinction, after years of a gradual decline. The fine Surdah silk has recently been sold at Rs. 15-8 per seer against Rs. 22-8 at this time last year, and yet a fall of one-third in value does not stimulate demand. For almost the first time since the good old days when the Company's filatures were renowned, the best quality of silk has been sold by public auction in Calcutta, and even there has been largely bought in. This cannot be entirely due to the European supply, for the collapse is excessive. An old and valuable trade, worth from a million to a million and a half sterling in export value, is at stake, and the Lieutenant-Governor might do well to turn his attention to the cause. In 1867-68 the value of raw silk exported reached £1,490,768; last year it stood at £1,143,744. It fluctuates somewhat more than other staples, according to the European supply, but its position this season is anomalous and inexplicable.

THE same:—The rice trade of India in the year ending March last has a peculiar interest, since the figures cover six of the months affected by drought and partly by famine. The quantity and value, comparatively, during the past three years, are returned in the Financial Department's tables as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	QUANTITY.		
United Kingdom ....Cwts.	81,48,546	1,19,23,449	18,80,489
Mauritius ..... "	11,19,719	24,35,035	10,47,732
Bourbon ..... "	2,65,597	1,48,236	50,665
Persian Gulf ..... "	15,52,208	9,64,048	4,48,695
Ceylon ..... "	23,69,868	29,78,551	35,16,084
Straits Settlement ... "	17,64,067	17,52,288	10,35,196
China—All ports ..... "	3,50,441	4,48,384	2,655
Other countries ..... "	16,11,184	23,83,8 6	18,23,858
Total ..... "	1,69,90,880	2,29,73,797	1,98,05,184
	VALUE.		
United Kingdom..... Rs.	1,82,20,356	2,59,02,199	2,78,34,903
Mauritius ..... "	31,19,562	64,65,108	34,08,014
Bourbon ..... "	7,02,567	4,76,739	1,83,888
Persian Gulf ..... "	48,67,554	30,30,886	18,76,651
Ceylon ..... "	78,12,500	94,86,163	1,24,67,529
Straits Settlements... "	39,42,477	38,28,997	25,51,498
China—All ports ..... "	10,39,925	11,21,576	3,053
Other countries ..... "	47,69,920	67,57,417	62,53,622
Total..... "	4,44,65,879	5,70,14,388	5,46,54,698

Confining our attention to Bengal and to the six months ending 31st March, we have this comparative result of the export of all food grains, rice and paddy, wheat, gram and other kinds:—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Last six months of 1872-73	Last six months of 1873-74
	Tons.	Tons.
To Ceylon	50,190	38,503
To Mauritius, Bourbon, and West India Islands	74,008	51,929
To other foreign countries	86,066	63,818
Total to foreign countries	210,264	154,250
To other presidencies (beyond Bengal)	86,347	34,833
Grand Total	296,611	189,083

Whatever deductions may be drawn from these figures, according as critics seek to justify or to condemn the export policy of the Government of India during famine, these two conclusions seem inevitable: (1.) That in a famine during the worst period of which 3,900,000 of its subjects in the one province of Bengal were fed by the State to keep them from death—according to the official return of the Lieutenant-Governor, who was incredulous as to the severity and extent of the dearth until he saw the people—the laws of political economy, as generally understood, operated so little as to reduce the export only one-third below that of the same period in the previous year. (2.) That the debt of India has been increased unnecessarily by the expense of purchasing in Burma, transporting to North Bengal and Behar, and distributing through a costly staff a quantity of rice equal to this export, or say by two millions sterling. If to that we add another million representing the waste and extravagance caused by delay in ordering the Tirhoot railway and arranging for relief, we have the portion of famine expenditure which might have been saved.

LIFE ASSURANCE—THE STANDARD VERSUS THE POSITIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read in the columns of your able journal the letters "Assured" and "Life Assurance," I may perhaps be permitted to make a few remarks thereon. I am neither a shareholder nor policyholder in either the Standard or the Positive Companies, although the latter, by puffing advertisements now lying at rest in my waste paper basket, has repeatedly solicited the honour of taking my life! Life insurance shares, I believe, are a thoroughly safe and lucrative investment, but only in a really good company, prudently and economically conducted, not spending like the Positive, as shown by the public press, that the total outlay in establishing and carrying on the business of that company for two years has been but little short of £100,000!

Extravagant expenditure and amalgamations have ruined two companies doing business in India, and that heavily-weighted individual "Assured," who evidently groans that his bones are not laid long ere this to rest in Sewree, may congratulate himself he is assured in any company, not the Positive. True, I think the old companies' rates are too high, the one which holds my life particularly so, and I hail, although a rival company, the introduction of the "Oriental" with its economical management and medium rates giving its policyholders a voice in its management, showing, as a whole, what a really good Indian Insurance office of the present day ought to be, and its preliminary expenses are under Rs. 1,000! Does "Assured" not think that the large profit made by the Standard in Indian business is somewhat due to careful management? If the premiums of the Positive are not sufficient to cover the risks incurred and extravagant management in addition, then the result will be disastrous. It is to be assumed that our heavily-weighted friend "Assured" assures for his generation not himself, then I believe the latter will receive the full Standard measure of his prudent policy. Mr. Lidbetter, in "Life Assurance," poetically and astronomically remarks that "the Positive like a bright fixed light appeared above the Bombay horizon," but can he enlighten us from his study of the stars how long it may shine?

The auld Highland wife's only concern was to kill her sow ere the comet came that was to burn up the world: in the same way we might say to the Auditor of the Positive, Kill your sow ere a comet comes to darken the horizon of your pet star! Mr. Lidbetter says—"I have made a study of Life Assurance." Allow me to inform him that Life Assurance, as I understand it, requires the study of a life-time. Mr. Lidbetter would have been better clinging to his rope in the ship "Negative," than trying to steer the helm of his pet barque "Positive." He should not sing his own ballads unless by special request, nor puff his own pastry; but remember the words of our friend King Solomon, "Let another praise thee, a stranger, not one of thine own house." Mr. Lidbetter says his company gets "the cream of the business"—yea verily!!—he is in possession of telegraphic wires in connection with all Life Assurance Companies throughout India, which inform him how much skim milk they get now that ye Positive cow gives only cream. Yea verily!! Brother Jonathan's advice as to consulting an expert before selecting a Life Assurance Office is not lost on yours verdantly, as I have seen his advertisement re-advice in these matters. It is not like Brother Barnum's show in which "ye pays yer money and ye takes yer choice"; no. The Auditor of the Positive points his finger to that star in the firmament, while I, placing my fore-finger longitudinally along my nassal organ and winking my left eye to Messrs. Lid-better and the Standard of this life aweary, sing—

In short, I firmly do believe
In humbug generally,
For it's a thing that I perceive
To have a certain valley.
This hath my faithful shepherd been,
In pastures sweet hath led me
And this 'll keep the people green,
To feed as they have fed me.

24th July. M. D.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 21ST JULY.

BANGALORE, 21ST JULY.

A very fair day's sport under untoward circumstances, for although the atmosphere was delightfully cool and clear, heavy showers fell at intervals, and most provokingly so, just when the best races were being run. The sport showed more competition and was thoroughly interesting: a manifest improvement on the last day. There were no entries on the card for the race for Ladies' Horses, consequently my telegram did not give particulars, which however have since transpired and will be found below. The proceedings commenced with

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—Value Rs. 400. For all Maiden Arabs. R. C. and distance. To close and name 1st July. Rs. 50 for a start. Entrance Rs. 100.

	st. lbs.		
Mr D's	b a h	The Clown ..	8 5 Hackney... 4
Mr Ally Asker's	c a h	Akbar	8 2 Williamson 2
Capt Philip's	c a h	Red Tape	7 10 Walker ... 3
Mr Joseph's	g a h	L. G. Master .	8 0 — 0

Akbar made the running, but was overhauled by the Clown, who won easily by three lengths. Red Tape bad third. Some of the faculty built great expectations on Little Grandmaster, but must have been grievously disappointed, as he was never in the race from start to finish. Time—2 min. 37 sec.

THE ADKAREE PURSE—Value Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Arathoon and Mullapah Chetty. A handicap for all Arabs that have started during the meeting. Highest weight 9st. 8lbs. R. C. and distance. Rs. 50 for a start. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Abdool Rahimon's...	b a h	Merry Legs ...	9 6 Hackney... 1
Mr Abdool Salim's.....	g a h	Delaware	8 10 Mr R 2
Mr Crawford's	b a h	Chieftain.....	8 10 Finch 3
Ally Asker Confederacy	g a h	Mintmaster ...	8 12 Williamson 0
H H Aga Khan's	g a h	Khaldar	8 12 Brewtey ... 0
Captain Local's	c a c	Sunshine	7 6 Kurcem ... 0

A capital race, Delaware getting the start made the running away from everything, until nearing the run home, when Merrylegs and Chieftain pushed up, and the former won perhaps the tightest race of the meeting through sheer good jockeyship. Time—2 min, 27 sec.

THE AUCTION STAKES—Value Rs. 400. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above selling price to go to the fund. Price Rs. 700. Weight 7st. 7lbs.; 5 lbs. to be added for every Rs. 200 up to Rs. 3,000. 1 mile. To close at noon on the 20th July. Entrance Rs. 100, P. P.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Downall's	g a u c	Jack Frost.....	8 3 Stratford 1
H H Aga Khan's ...	b a u m	Munijeh.....	9 4 Hodjee... 2
Agram Confederacy	b a u m	Sweetbriar	9 4 Vimal ... 3
Mr. Hamilton's.....	br a u g	Barrister.....	9 9 Finch.... 0
Mr. Atlas's	b w m	Meg Merrilies	7 12 Tigot.... 0

Selling Price—Jack Frost Rs. 1,100; Munijeh Rs. 1,700; Sweetbriar Rs. 1,700; Barrister Rs. 1,900; Meg Merrilies Rs. 900.

This should have been Munijeh's race, as turning the corner at the distance post he was cannoned right into a crowd of native spectators by the side of the course at the very time when he was going to the front in every stride; and taking into consideration th at although so near home he recovered himself and came in only two lengths behind the winner, it is clear he should have won Some say he was cannoned by Sweetbriar, but there appears to be considerable doubt on this head; as though there was an objection raised in his favour it was overruled. Jack Frost, who got away at the start, was never headed, Sweetbriar and Munijeh being the only two who closed on him at all. Time—1 min. 56 sec.

RACE FOR LADIES' HORSES.—For all *bona fide* ladies' horses (Arab and Persian). Weight 10st. 7lbs.; 7lbs additional for winners of any one ladies' race. 12 lbs. for two or more ladies' races. ½ mile. G. R. Rs. 200 from the fund. Rs. 15 for a start. Post entries. Horses must have been in possession of owners and regularly ridden as ladies' horses for the last six months. Three horses to start, or no race.

	st. lbs.		
Mrs Gordon's	g a h	Diamond	10 7 Mr Bullen 1
Mrs Mallett's	g a h	Star	10 7 Mr Phillips ... 2
Miss do Bodescoes..	b a h	Fusilier	10 7 Mr. Cuthbert. 3
Miss Cooke's	b a h	Mamaluke	10 7 Mr. Hill 0

A good run between Star and Diamond, many thought the former would win, but Mr. Bullen's superior riding gained the day for Diamond. Time—1 min. 1 sec.

PONY RACE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under Rs. 100 from the fund. ½ mile. Weight 9st. To close and name at 12 noon the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 15.

	st. lbs.		
Captain Dent's	c a p	Jamil	9 0 Vinall 1
Mr Wheel's	b a p	Little Tom.....	9 0 Kurcem 2

An easy thing for Jamil, who won in a common canter. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

This closed the course until Thursday next (the last day of flat racing), when it is to be hoped the weather will be more propitious. Nothing else of any importance to chronicle, not even a suicide, a fact which speaks volumes for our high-toned morality.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sunday, July 19.....	4 5	3 70	2 92
Monday, July 20	2 85	3 31	3 56
Tuesday, July 21	3 76	3 2	4 48
Wednesday, July 22.....	3 88	3 97	4 15
Thursday, July 23	3 56	1 97	2 15
Friday, July 24.....	2 36	4 6	2 88
Saturday, July 25.....	4 49	2 56	2 6
Total	24 93	23 59	22 20
Previously registered...	32 43	40 61	34 65
Grand Total	57 36	64 20	56 85

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 80.

CANARA, 20th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29 80, rainfall 2 inches 80 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th July, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south to south-west, maximum 80, minimum 74, wet bulb 78, barometer 29 73, rainfall 10 cents.

VENGURLA, 20th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 16 cents.

BOMBAY.

IN consequence of the Hindoo festival of *Ekadashi* the Police Courts were closed on Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last one Luximon Narayen fell from the roof of his house at Moogbhat Lane, and died shortly afterwards. A Coroner's inquest was held on the same day, and a verdict returned accordingly.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The continued heavy rain we have had for the last ten days has at any rate put al fear of a water famine out of the question. The Vehar Lake is quite full, and the water has been running over the waste weir since the 21st instant.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—One Sorabjee Jamsetjee, a liquor merchant, residing on the Jail Road, reported to the police that his Hindoo servant, Jogee, had absconded, taking with him five currency notes, each of Rs. 100, the property of the informant.

"EMPTY VESSELS MAKE MOST SOUND."—It never enters into the minds of these dreadful young orators that they should take care to have something to say. They have been taught to write and speak the English language on the model of great orators, and they mean to orate accordingly.—*Pioneer's Bombay Correspondent.*

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The present manager of the company has, it is said, set his face against a proposal to extend the Mill premises. Out of the cash in hand it is intended to carry a sum to the reserve fund, and to distribute the balance among the shareholders, who will probably get about Rs. 350 per share.

LATE on the evening of Friday last, one Salloo Jelam called upon a certain Muskpon Moorar, a gorawalla in the employ of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, the engineer in charge of the new mills in course of erection at Byculla, and requested to be furnished with change for a ten-rupee note. The money was given; but after the man left, the supposed ten-rupee note was, upon examination, found to be one for Rs. 100, No. C/86 88668. The police are at present in possession of the note, and are in search of Salloo Jelam.

RESULTS OF THE MONSOON.—An uninhabited house, owned by one Abdool Raymon, and situated in Arthur Road, fell in on Friday last. A portion of a house at Gaumdavie fell down on the same day. None of the occupants, fortunately, were injured. The outer wall of the Malabar Hill Road had also fallen. A temporary bamboo fence has been erected, and a light placed on the spot during the night. The Municipal Engineer's Department has received intimation of these accidents. The wall of a small house at Lower Colaba, the property of one Lilla Narayen, fell in on the night of Friday last. A portion also of the compound wall of the Girgaum Police Court fell down on the same night.

RAPE.—The following information was laid on Friday evening last before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court by one Sakoo, a Hindoo girl of 11 years of age:—I am an inhabitant of Alibagh, but at present live in Bombay in Mungulwadee. I am about 11 years of age. On Saturday before last, at about 2 o'clock P.M., while I was walking along the Pinjrapole Road I saw one Jeena Dama, who is now in custody, and another man, whose name I have since learnt is Mooria Waljee, who were standing at the corner of that street. They asked me if I would wash dhoturs for them and cowdung their room. They promised to pay me two annas for my labour. I agreed to do the work, and they took me into a chawl at Wittulwaree. They took me into an empty room on the first floor of this chawl, and here both had forcible connection with me, one after the other. I tried to cry out, but Mooria put his dhotur into my mouth, and thus prevented my crying out. Before leaving they threatened to throw me into a well if I mentioned to anybody what had happened. Soon afterwards, I left the room, and was going home by the Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, when I met a policeman, and told him what had happened. Jeena is now in custody on a charge of having committed rape upon me, but Mooria is not forthcoming. I charge him with committing rape upon me, and pray that a warrant may be ordered to issue for his arrest and that he may be dealt with according to law. His Worship directed a warrant to issue.

RITUALISM IN BOMBAY.—The Mission of St. John, now established at Sonapore, is a branch of the brotherhood, which has its head-quarters at Cowley, St. John, Oxford, and whose superior is the Rev. R. M. Benson. Father Page and Father Biscoe (you should see the quiet smile on a Catholic priest's face when he hears of an English parson called Father!) were sent here in response to an invitation from the Bombay Church Union, and their aim is the reclamation of the godless European and Indo-British population of this city, especially about the neighbourhood of Sonapore and the foundation of works of mercy. This is a much more practical programme than a vague notion of converting heathens generally. Up to this point the work of the fathers has been confined to the services of Trinity Church, and it would be premature to sum up their success. A medical associate who came out with them has gone to join Father O'Neil in another mission at Bankipore. The dress is like that of Roman priests with the exception of a rather curious grey felt wide-awake with vast brims. The church in which they serve is the only one that can be called ritualistic in the city, and although they are very earnest and devout and fair preachers, the congregations have not increased, and the number of communicants has actually decreased since their arrival. And evangelical churches and dissenting conventicles have been steadily increasing in the number of their congregations. The fact is, respectable Anglo-Indian society does not care very greatly for any kind of religion, perhaps less for ritualism than for other sorts, while the poor look on it as only a lame substitute for the Romanism they see flourishing among them and gaining ground daily, while the lower middle-class prefer dissent, in which certain social distinctions of leadership are to be gained. And, as I said at first, it is a pity to see a man of Dr. Douglas's genius thrown away on the leadership of such a forlorn hope as ritualism in India.—*Pioneer's Bombay Correspondent.*

UTILITY, AND SOMETHING ELSE, CONTRASTED.—The *Bombay Guardian* makes the following pertinent remarks upon the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital:—"The new native hospital on the Esplanade is about to be opened. This handsome edifice has cost over Rs. 350,000. It has been built partly with money left for the purpose by the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, and with Government money. The *Bombay Gazette* says it is a magnificent building in the old English Gothic style. It was designed by Colonel Fuller. Our contemporary gives a detailed description of it, and we read of 'the many-coloured Minton-tiled pavement,' 'the massive central staircase,' 'iron railing of curious design gleaming with an exuberance of gold and colour,' the grandeur of a tower rising 50 feet above the roof, &c. We are disappointed, however, when we come to the number of beds. We were in hopes that the building would be made to accommodate at least as many as the Sir J. J. Hospital, which is almost always full. The prejudices that hindered the natives from availing themselves of hospitals under the care of European surgeons are fast disappearing, and a much larger amount of hospital accommodation than is now furnished will soon be needed. The beds in the new hospital will number 120, of which only 20 are for women. But then a hospital built simply for the sake of the patients is what we do not often see in this world. We love to accomplish a number of objects at once. 1st, we must have a building that shall be a fitting monument of the successful merchant who bequeathed part of his gains for such a structure. 2nd, we want a building that shall be an ornament to the city and attract the gaze of strangers. 3rd, some deserving public servants must have some honourable and highly-paid functions in connection with the buiding. Some other ends may perhaps be overlooked by us, but at length we reach this: the accommodation and care of patients. Looking then at the plurality of objects to be accomplished, it becomes us to be thankful for the 120 beds that are now to be made available for the sick of this great city. But the question recurs with much force—when are we to have a worthy European hospital?"

ARBITRARY PROCEEDING OF A SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGE.

SUITORS in the Bombay Small Cause Court appear to have good reason to complain of the arbitrary proceeding of a judge of the Court, who refuses to give the benefit of his notes to those who wish to appeal from his decisions. The practical result of this refusal is to deny justice to those suitors who are advised to go before the Full Court. On the matter coming to the notice of the other judges, says the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, they informed their colleague that it was their invariable practice to give copies of their notes for the purposes of an appeal from their decisions, but he has remained firm to his resolve, urging that the Act nowhere makes it obligatory on a judge to give copies of his notes, and that it is entirely a matter within his discretion. Our native contemporary does not understand why the judge adopts a proceeding which certainly does not further the ends of justice. The

the time when the specification of 1863 was filed. The first patent referred to was that of Sabatier, taken out in 1796, and described in the Letters Patent as being for an invention of a "certain improved method of retaining cotton and other articles in nearly the same compass in which they can be compressed by any machinery without being liable, as they are at present, to any material expansion after being removed from the said machinery," and consisted in placing two boards, one below and one above the cotton intended to be compressed; over these boards iron bars were passed through grooves in the follower, the bars being secured by iron links. In this manner the resiliency of the cotton was resisted by the bars and links, and the bale was thus secured without any further lashings, and ready to be shipped. In fact, it was a mode of making a bale. The next patent was that of Lake Hebert, and was taken out in 1839. At page 6 of his specification, line 35, he describes the object he had in view. He says—"By the usual process of packing raw cotton and similar substances into bales, the goods are squeezed down into their intended dimensions, and are then lashed whilst under compression in the press, but during this operation the press remains unemployed. To avoid this loss of time I have devised several means of removing the bale in its compressed state, in order that it may be lashed out of the press, whilst the latter is employed in compressing another bale. He then describes several descriptions of clamps for effecting this object—first, premising that the bale has been brought down to the necessary size, and confined between two additional followers. Those represented by figures 16, 17, and 18 are the more important for the present question. In figures 16 and 17 bars or rods are laid at the back of the upper and lower additional followers, and connected together by two or three bars having holes in their extremities through which they pass. This system of clamps seems to differ but little if at all from Sabatier. In figure 18 he represents a clamp of the form of a square staple, the two prongs of which are connected by a bar which passes over the extremities of the prongs, as in figure 16, which are screwed, and lastly firmly clamped by screw nuts. There is no little difficulty in ascertaining with clearness how Hebert intended these last clamps to be placed on the bale. Both Mr. Brunton and Mr. West admitted the difficulty. If B and C are the followers, as in figures 15 and 16 (as it is only reasonable to suppose they are), it is difficult to understand how the lashing could have been passed through the shallow grooves in the clamps, as they are apparently represented in figure 18, although not distinguished by the letter P stated in the text. It was, I think, admitted by all the witnesses that the clamps as described by Hebert passed over the additional followers, which followers must have had grooves in them to allow of the lashings being put on. Mr. Walter West fenced with the questions which were put to him by Mr. Ashton on this subject, but ultimately was obliged to admit that the boards marked B and C in figure 16 were what he termed lashing boards—at least, he said he had very little doubt about it. Mr. Imraj expresses no doubt on the subject. It appears to me that B and C must be taken to be the additional followers in all the figures, but it was not necessary to repeat on each occasion that they had grooves to allow of the lashings being put on, which was the very object, as Hebert tells us, of his invention. The probable explanation is that the grooves are wrongly marked in the figure, if, indeed, the marks represent them at all. These are the only patents, previous to Mr. Brunton's of 1863, which it seems necessary to refer to, although one or two were alluded to during the trial. Now, as to the actual practice which prevailed in pressing bales, it was admitted by both parties that two presses had been in use in India for many years before the plaintiffs' patent; and as to the mode of securing the half-pressed bale and transferring it from the first press to the finishing press, three methods were particularly mentioned as being in use; of these two were described by Mr. Brunton. First iron bars were passed over and below, lashing boards placed above and below the bale, the bars being connected with two other bars with slots through which their extremities passed. The bale with the two sets of bars was then removed bodily and dragged over two iron bars forming a sort of tramway, to the second press, where it was finally lashed after being pressed to requisite size. Second, the links were sometimes dispensed with by placing the cotton in a box with four sides, but without top or bottom. Lashing boards were then placed above and below the cotton, and as the cotton was pressed, the sides were removed, and when sufficiently pressed the iron bars were placed above and below the lashing boards, and carried through the remaining side-boards which acted as links. A third method mentioned by Mr. West, and which from the evidence of Hormusjee Jamsedjee, the manager of the Apollo Press Company, had been the plan adopted by that company down to 1855; was to place a follower over and under the bales, hemp lashings were then passed through grooves in the followers and round the gunny in which the cotton was placed. The pressure was taken off, and the bale then removed to the second press by being rolled along the ground. Pressure was then put on the bale, and when sufficiently pressed, the lashings were tightened. From the statement of the nature of the earlier patents and the evidence as to the practice in general use in this country, where two presses were employed prior to the date of the plaintiff's specification, the following conclusions may, I think, be safely drawn:—1. That the method of securing a bale by iron bars and links was known to the public prior to 1855. This is clear from Sabatier's patent and the methods described in figures 16 and 17 annexed to Hebert's specification, and it is so admitted by Mr. Brunton. 2. That it was in use as explained by Mr. Brunton and Mr. Daniel West for transferring the bale from one press to the other. 3. That a method of removing bales from the first to the second press without lashing-boards had been in use, as spoken to by Hormusjee Jamsedjee in the case of defendants' presses, and corroborated by Mr. Daniel West from his personal knowledge of the practice early in the century. It is true Mr. Brunton says that as far back as 1838 he remembers lashing-boards being used in the double presses, and that they were always carried off with the bale; but it is plain that he has in his mind a system of securing the half-pressed bale by iron bars and links, the only methods he mentioned, and not by hemp lashing, as spoken to by Mr. West and Hormusjee. In the latter method it is obvious that there can be no reason for carrying away the lashing-boards, as the bale was secured by the lashing throughout both in its half-pressed and finished state. Such was the state of things as regards the methods known to the people and in use for holding and removing the half-finished bale from the first to the second press at the time of the filing of Mr. Branton's specification. Now, the plaintiff's specification describes the invention as being of an improvement in the boxes used in pressing bales and in the means of removal of bales from such boxes. The patentee then proceeds to describe particularly the manner in which the improvement is to be carried out. After stating that he uses separate and distinct presses, the first or lighter press to compress the material to a considerable extent, but not so much as to form a bale of the usual size for exportation; and the second or heavier press to finish the work begun, and reduce the bulk to the requisite dimention; and explaining the nature of the boxes he employs for holding the cotton, he proceeds in art. 5 thus: "To complete a bale by any method, it is necessary that the cotton or other articles of the like nature, partially compressed in the first press, should be removed from it to the second press, and to do this that the upper portion of the box in the first press should in some manner open or be got out of the way. The method of doing this forms the first part of this my invention, and the holding of the partially compressed cotton together during its passage from the first to the second press, and the method of its conveyance forms the second part thereof." It is only with the second part of the invention that we are concerned in this suit. In the 12th and 13th para, he describes this method of effecting the second part of his invention, as stated in para 5, so that construing the specification as a whole the patentee must be deemed to be claiming as his invention, 1st. A mode of removing the boxes in presses. 2nd. A method of holding half-pressed bales in compression and removing them to the second press, as described in the 12th and 13th paras. In the 13th para. it is stated that the "extractor," which he had previously described in 12th para., is swung over from the first press to the second by a crane and jib. At the hearing Mr. Brunton disclaimed the use of the crane and jib as a part of his invention, but maintained that the removal of the bale from one press to the other by suspension was a novelty. Now the instrument termed by Mr. Brunton an extractor in the 12th para. of his specification consists of a series of iron bars or prongs, as he terms them, inserted into two iron plates having a certain interval between them. The prongs project sufficiently far from the back plate and are so arranged as to admit of their being inserted into the grooves of the lashing-boards at one and the same time. The plates and prongs are made of the necessary dimensions, to resist the elasticity of the cotton in the half-pressed bale, which, as soon as the pressure of the machine is taken off, is grasped by the prongs.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN NEWS.

BASS SUPERSEDED.—A correspondent writes:—"Those of your readers who evince a partiality for ale—and they are not few—will accept with no little delight the intelligence that efforts are being made by an enterprising and scientific foreigner in the city to brew ale—not, as one would suppose, from hops, but—from plantains. The beer thus produced, it is said, will be equal in quality to any brewed by the best brewers of the United Kingdom, and, what will be looked upon by all as the highest recommendation, considerably cheaper to any yet brewed and offered for sale in the Indian market. The appliances for the production of this genuine Indian ale are almost ready; and you may expect to have a specimen bottle on your table ere long."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MADRAS ICE MANUFACTORY.—The promoters of the Ice Company appear to be in some difficulty, and it is quite possible that they will not be able to make Madras their head-quarters. When the undertaking was first started, it was with the intention of supplying Bangalore with ice, and a contract had been entered into with a firm at that station for a supply of two tons daily, and now that Madras offers a better field and a larger consumption, the local directors see no way of escape from their engagement in Bangalore. The matter has been referred to London to the major portion of the shareholders, and we believe that the question now to be decided is whether the contract at Bangalore is to be purchased by the company, or the idea of starting the manufactory in Madras is to be abandoned.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—Under-guard Winters met with an accident between Avady and Perambore on Friday morning. The train of which he was in charge was the 1-35 P.M. mail train from Raichore, and it is stated that about 5 A.M., while passing between Avady and Perambore, he was seen by one of the passengers moving along the foot board, no doubt examining some of the carriages, when he all of a sudden lost his hold, and fell to the ground. On the arrival of the train at Perambore the chief guard missed him, and made enquiries at that station, but finding no one able to give him any information, came on to Madras and asked the station authorities here if they had heard anything about the under-guard. Receiving a reply in the negative, and not knowing what might have been the result of the fall, he at once telegraphed to Avady and Perambore to make all enquiries as to his (the under-guard's) whereabouts.—*Madras Mail.*

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(Penang Gazette.)

On the 2nd instant His Netherlands Majesty's steamer Timor arrived here from the East Coast of Acheen, having in tow the Netherlands India steamer Ardjoeno and the Dutch bark Elly.

The Ardjoeno will have to undergo repairs and the Elly is discharging the remainder of her cargo of coals.

The Achinese have not remained idle during the last couple of months. Endeavouring to interrupt the communication between Kotta Radja and the landing place, they had erected three stockades at no great distance from the road running between these two places.

On the 20th ultimo a portion of the Dutch troops attacked these three forts, and after a short but severe engagement drove the Achinese out of their positions. For the first time during this campaign, the bayonets played a prominent part, and the Achinese left no less than eighty dead on the field; but it is a difficult matter to estimate with any accuracy the considerable number of their wounded.

We have seen no official returns, but are informed hat on the Dutch side the loss was thirty to forty wounded.

The Achinese have now entirely deserted the neighbourhood of the road between Kotta Radja and the landing place, but they are said to be still building in other directions, not far from the Dutch ports.

The various buildings of the Dutch settlement at Acheen are advancing rapidly; we understand that a commencement has already been made with the construction of a substantial pier, and additional tramways are being laid down.

On the East Coast the Rajahs are displaying a more friendly spirit towards the Dutch, and with the exception of Simpan Olim and one or two of the minor States, we shall no doubt soon hear that they have all accepted the term offered them.

The Batavia papers contain a telegram from Padang, stating that an American resident of Penang had gone over to join the Achinese. We learn the following particulars regarding this man:—

He was supposed to be an American, and called himself Thomas Carr; he had apparently been in Acheen before and had embraced the Mahomedan faith. A person who was going over from Penang to open a store at Acheen last May, wanting a servant, was induced to engage him on a salary of 10 dlrs. a month, and he went over with his master in the Ardjoeno. Everything went on smoothly for the first two days; on the third day, as it was excessively warm; he, along with his master and several other inmates of the house in which they were residing, slept out in the verandah, and Carr was continually asking the others if they were asleep. He was last seen at about 2 A.M. At about 3 he was required, and was nowhere to be found; his master thinking that he had gone out somewhere, did not trouble himself about him, but as he did not make his appearance at daylight he was searched for, but was not forthcoming. The Assistant Resident was immediately informed of the fact, and from enquiries which were instituted by that officer it was discovered that he had gone over to the Achinese, and was professing to teach them to manufacture gunpowder; he has since, however, fallen a victim to the fever which is reported to be raging very fiercely among the Achinese as well as the Dutch.

This morning the Dutch steamer Ariadne arrived here from Acheen. We have been favoured with the following particulars by her:—

Early in the morning of the 23th ultimo, a portion of the Dutch troops proceeded to attack three stockades situated between the mouth of the Acheen river and Penayoeng, the former head-quarters of the Dutch.

Colonel Pel commanded in person, and the Achinese were soon repulsed with very heavy loss. They left twenty dead behind, and the abundant traces of blood bore evidence to the great number of their wounded, whom they invariably endeavour to remove, even at the risk of their own safety. The loss on the side of the Dutch was twenty-two killed and wounded, and they now occupy Kotta Babie, one of the above forts, situated on the right bank of the mouth of the Acheen river, the other two forts having been destroyed.

The Dutch seem to be gradually driving the enemy out of the part of the country where they have formed their settlement, and this attack will probably soon be followed by others of a similar nature.

(Straits Times.)

The latest intelligence from Acheen brings accounts of continuous fighting and strenuous efforts made to drive away the Hollanders; to give accounts of which *in extenso* would occupy too much space. Many columns of the Batavia papers are devoted to the subject, which, of course, is there an all-engrossing one.

Colonel Pel, who at present commands in Acheen, furnishes an ample diary extending from April 25th to May 26th, and enters into full particulars of the military movements from day to day, taking up many columns of each Batavia paper. It appears that the departure of Generals Van Swieten and Verspyck and also the departure of some of the troops had emboldened the hostile portion of the Achinese to attempt driving away the remainder of the Hollanders "into the sea" as they put it. They have, accordingly, been making many bold attempts to accomplish that object, by general and combined attacks, which have all been repelled with heavy loss to themselves. They and their supporters are accordingly bitter against those peacefully-inclined Achinese who have submitted to the Dutch, and are reported to be encouraged and incited by various adventurers who have from time to time joined them. Sickness among the Dutch troops also encourages their enemies, and of course lessens their powers of resistance; all which circumstances tend to arouse in the fanatical classes of Achinese a stubborn persistence in their bold effort and desperate movements.

The *Indier* of the 1st instant says:—

"Amongst the steadily increasing masses of the enemy are several thousands of men from Pedir, although weeks ago the inclination of Pedir to submit was anticipated. The Rajah of Simpang Olim has had the presumption to declare war against Edi, as if the old powerless Sultan's Government still existed, and as if our flag did not fly over Edi. The attacks on our fortifications are harassing for the garrison; watchfulness is everywhere required, in order not to be attacked unawares, for the ground has been cleared so little that the enemy have free play; we suffer loss during the daily skirmishes, but the Achinese do not understand how to drive away European troops, although an American from Penang has lately gone over to them."

In a letter dated Acheen 9th June, which appears in the *Sumatra Courant*, there are the following particulars regarding the American above referred to:—

"Lately, a second store was started here, near the Mosque, an assistant in which an American named Tom, and lately arrived from Pinang, has gone over to the enemy; all sorts of rumours regarding him are going the rounds here. Some people assert that the man had to deliver letters from Penang friends to Panglima Polim; others say that letters had nothing to do with it, but that the pretended assistant in a store is an American officer of rank who .....will effect something or other."

The following is from the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 26th ult.:—

From a diary kept at Acheen down to the 5th instant we borrow the following, which gives a plain notion of the situation:—

18th May.—After we had heard from spies several days ago that the enemy, who were keeping very quiet, were preparing for a general attack, the latter began in fact, at 6 a.m., with hundreds of lillas, cannon, and thousands of muskets. Along the whole line from campong Marasa to the Marine fort, people stood in battle array, the enemy continually made furious assaults upon our fortifications, but they were fortunately beaten off everywhere; at 11 o'clock we had a little breathing time.

19th.—After we had been continuously disturbed during the night, the attack of the enemy began again at 10 A.M., but this time at campong Marasa, a quarter of an hour from campong Jawa; hard fighting took place there. All the troops we could spare from campong Jawa, besides a company from Kotta Rajah, marched up, but it was fruitless; at 12½ we had to retire from our positions. Of the Africans, who fought like lions, we lost several killed and wounded. At 1 o'clock the attack upon campong Jawa began, which lasted until 3 o'clock, when the enemy drew off baffled.

20th May.—By spies it was ascertained that the enemy would make an attack with 20,000 men at 4 A.M., and would fight to the death in order to drive us into the sea. We were not at our ease, but were also not afraid. The day was passing away without anything coming of the attack, when news came that the enemy intended, first of all, to throw up a fortification so as to command the river and cut off the distant marine fort. To defeat this, firing was kept up during the night in that direction.

21st May.—In the morning it was perceived that our fire had not been ineffective, for the enemy had actually begun constructing the fortification.

22nd to 26th May.—Continuous firing by the enemy.

27th May.—During the night continuous and heavy cannonade from all the enemies' fortifications; along their whole line we heard the beating of drums and *gamelangs*, possibly at festivals and dancing parties. We are again informed that to-morrow a decisive attack with the assistance of fresh hands from Pedir will take place. At 3 A.M. the attack on the Kraton was made; the first assault was repulsed by a sergeant and 12 men, upon which the troops marched out and fought hand to hand. The enemy mostly consisted of mountaineers and men from Pedir, all famous fellows. The assailants were beaten off with great loss.

28th May.—The day passed off with the enemy continually challenging us by means of beating on *gamelangs*, &c. In the night we had again a grand attack on the Kraton, where the enemy came under the walls and endeavoured to force their way into campong Jawa.

29th May to 3rd June.—Continuous hostile fire.

3rd June.—News came that the enemy will venture once more upon a decisive attack, to take place to-morrow; during the night we were continually disturbed by their cannonade and warlike music.

4th to 5th June.—The attack has again been put off. From information received, the enemy are concentrated in campong Longbatta, half an hour from the Kraton."

The *Javasche Courant* of the 30th ultimo publishes the following telegrams from the military commander at Acheen, dated the 22nd ultimo:—

"10th June.—Attack by the enemy on our fortifications to protect Maraksa; enemy beaten off with loss. 11th to 14th June, vessels coming to Ujong are heavily fired upon; endeavour by enemy to throw up fortifications between Marine fort and Penajudg frustrated. 18th June, news received that three thousand Pedires would make an attack under Tuku Mohim, Tuku Pakik, and Tuku Muda Tjoet Latik; almost all our establishments were actually fired upon on the 19th, but without result; the battery near Qualla Changkol (Naridji) was also fired upon. On the right bank of the Acheen river the enemy had thrown up fortifications between Penajung and the Marine fort, and had from them fired upon the boats coming up, owing to which 2 sailors and 2 soldiers were wounded; a patrol placed in ambush on the left bank was heavily fired upon and had 8 wounded. At noon the same day a small detachment was sent out, which was reinforced on the 20th. Under the command of Major Scharp this column succeeded in driving the enemy from their stronghold, in putting them to flight and in inflicting on them serious losses. This fort was then occupied by one European company. The troops lost 17 wounded, all rank and file including 4 seriously. To-day, the 22nd, the navy will begin bombarding Kotta Rajah Bedil."

Another correspondent from Acheen states that it was reported that the enemy intended by a united effort to sweep the Hollanders into the sea, and then go to work, planting their paddy, &c., and thinks it likely that many of them will lose heart in consequence of the ill success of her schemes, and return disheartened to their sawahs or plantations. He further makes the following remark:—"The Hollanders have gained a footing, and intend to keep it; and this the enemy will find out when they have beaten their heads against the wall a little longer."

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO FORMOSA.

(Japan Mail.)

THE Formosa Expedition is the great subject of discussion and speculation. What seems abundantly clear is that the Japanese have shown great spirit over their work, and have found the Chinese settlers and half-castes, and even many of the savage tribes in Formosa, entirely on their side, and desirous that the Bootan tribe should be punished if not exterminated. All accounts unite to prove that these savages are brutal and ferocious in a high degree. It is they who have murdered English, American, and Japanese shipwrecked crews whenever ill fortune has cast them on their shores; they are a terror to all the other tribes, and appear to be the common enemies of mankind. It is not easy to see why, if punishment is to be dealt out to them for an actual offence, it should not be of a nature to prevent any possible repetition of it. The right to life is forfeited when that life is employed on every possible occasion to deprive others of a like possession, and on these grounds no one can blame the Japanese, or wish the Expedition otherwise than well. Nor can the position of the Chinese extort any sympathy. They have invariably replied to any remonstrances made by the European Powers on the occasion of these shipwrecks and subsequent outrages, that they could not control these savages, claiming that though in their dominions they were not subject to their jurisdiction. But surely some responsibility attaches to the Peking Cabinet in respect of the existence of such a tribe within its dominions and on its shores, of which this tribe is the terror. A supine government may feel itself infinitely annoyed by the existence of such a horde of wretches within its gates, and may claim that all its efforts to reduce or exterminate them have been in vain. But it may be replied that what the Japanese can do the Chinese can and ought themselves to do, and the failure on the one side to understand the duty throws the obligation every foot of ground in Formosa, and entirely dispute the right of the Japanese to chastize offenders within their dominions. They quote Vattel against the Japanese, and repudiate all knowledge of any negotiations at Peking which would justify the Expedition, and thus the matter stands at this moment.

The Japanese, unfortunately, are so far weak in the legality of their acts, that they did not frankly represent their views at Peking at the time of Soyejima's embassy. The question was indeed asked whether the Chinese claimed jurisdiction over the whole of Formosa, and whether they held themselves responsible for the acts of the aborigines, and this was answered in the negative—the latter part of the question at all events. The question and answer, however, did not pass between the ministers on either side, but casually between the interpreter on this one side and the secretary on the other. No record was made of them, and the Chinese refuse altogether to acknowledge the validity of so informal a proceeding. Nor can it be doubted that the act of the Japanese is both a violation of international law—which it is somewhat amusing to find the Chinese and Japanese refering to—and of the treaty recently concluded between the two Empires. It may also be remarked that the moral grounds on which the act of the Japanese might be justified, were they well founded, disappear before the fact that but for the Saga insurrection we should have had no Formosa Expedition, and no pretensions on the part of the Japanese to act as the police of the world in this quarter. The Japanese must learn that international law has its basis in principle, and is not to be made the justification of acts of mere expediency; and it is expected that they will have to pay dearly for the lesson.

The Chinese have demanded the intervention of the American Consul in order to prevent any further assistance being given by Americans to the Japanese, and the Consul has ordered United States citizens to withdraw from the Expedition, though it may be greatly doubted whether this order will be obeyed, although forfeiture of the protection of the American Government is the penalty of disobedience.

MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

[BY A. C. LYALL.]

(Continued from our Saturday's Issue.)

A THIRD reason why Brahmanism is still paramount and spreading in a country like India, particularly among the wild and ignorant, is of a sort too obvious to have been noticed, if Brahmanism had not been declared to be dead. But it is quite certain that the people of India are, as a mass, still far from reaching that intellectual stage when a revelation or prophetic message may, or must, be thrown back into earlier ages and unfamiliar scenes; wherefore the religion which is continually and copiously sustained by perpetual miraculous intervention, and which still keeps open its gates to any quantity of new prodigies and new deities, must necessarily prevail for a long time against more spiritual faiths. It is impossible in India to make voluntary conversion of any number perceptible in so vast a population without miraculous gifts, rarely claimed by, but always imputed to, a new teacher or saint. Devotion and asceticism impress because they are found to connote influence with heaven, rather than as ethical examples. Francis Xavier, the one successful modern missionary of multitudinous Christian conversions in India, was both an ascetic and a worker of miracles. He knew well, as Lacordaire says, the main source of success by missionaries to be that strong certitude in their cause which is only attested to simple folk by vigorous self-devotion and incredible labour for no visible reward. It would never have occurred to him that evangelization could be attempted by any force weaker than spontaneous enthusiasm and emotional power. And it is yet to be seen whether the most conscientious efforts of salaried preachers to do their duty can avail much; or whether a decent middle-class education, such as is now given in the Scotch mission schools, will prepare heathen *bourgeois* for embracing the gospel. avier "usually went on foot and without shoes, living only on roasted rice, which he begged as he went on; and slept on the ground with a stone under his head;" (1) in fact, he lived in India like an Indian ascetic; and being also an extraordinary character, he soon acquired the fame of wonder-working. He raised a youth from the dead at Travancore, when on the spot a large number were converted; the act was selected with other miracles by the auditors of the rota, upon whose report the bull of canonisation was issued, as resting upon incontrovertible evidence, formally tested and judicially examined.

Therefore, to recapitulate what has just been said, Brahmanism still lives and is propagated in India faster than any other religion, for these three principal reasons, namely,—

That it is indigenous, the produce of the soil and of an environment that still exists.

That it is a social system, and a very elastic one; while the people in India as a body still need a religion which, like Brahmanism, provides them with social rules, with laws of custom as well as of conduct.

That it encourages and is nourished by a constant miraculous agency working at full pressure, and by relays of divine embodiments; while in the present intellectual state of the population in India no religion will be widely embraced without miraculous credentials.

And it may be fairly conjectured that these three characteristics are likely to keep Brahmanism alive in India for several generations to come. No one need doubt that it is gradually becoming purged and refined, but this is a process through which all popular religions pass; and they are not always extinguished by it. The more cruel and indecent rites of Brahmanism have hitherto owed their reformation simply to ordinances of the English Police, who have suppressed suicide, self-multilation, and other unsightly or immodest spectacles. But because Brahmanism has been purged by human statute, it by no means follows that the religion is dying or even dangerously ill from what is sometimes thought healthy medicine; and no religion ever possessed greater elements of elasticity or alterative capacities. The worship of Siva and Vishnu is said, and truly, in the lecture, to be "more barbarous than the worship of Jupiter, Apollo, and Minerva." No one knows better than Professor Max Muller the multiform changes which the worship and attributes of the Hindu triad have undergone, or the endless variety of conceptions and personifications under which they have been already adored. And remembering that Vishnu and Siva are only different refractions of the idea of divinity seen through the prism of popular imagination, there appears no reason why they should not go on changing toward a higher evolution, as the people emerge out of abject idolatrous terror of their gods. Supposing India to have been left to work out its own destiny as an Asiatic country unconquered by Europe, the process might have been a very long one indeed, starting from the point at which Brahmanism now stands. Under European stimulants it will probably be very much abridged; but there is the religion still flourishing before our eyes like a green bay tree, and one cannot affirm that it is likely suddenly to vanish and be no more seen. That it may possibly melt away of a heap and break up, I would not absolutely deny. On the other hand it is more likely gradually to spiritualice and centralise its Pantheon, reduce its theology to a compact system, soften down its marvels by symbolisms and interpretations, discard "dogmatic extremes," and generally to bring itself into accordance with improved standards of science and intelligence. There is hardly a religion which does not go through this process, or which maintains without revision the uncompromising commands or mystic utterances of its founders. And it is a matter of surprise that scientific observers should have recognised the long course of development which other religions undergo, should admit such petty survivals as Judaism and Parseeism to be still alive, and yet should also declare Brahmanism, which provides rites and beliefs to 150,000,000, to be dead because its earlier forms (what Principal Tulloch would call the coarser conceptions of popular religion) are sloughing off.

"When a religion," said the lecturer, "has ceased to produce prophets, champions, and martyrs, it is virtually dead." The sentence must have sounded through the long-drawn Gothic aisles of Westminster Abbey with a strange echo in the minds of many hearers among the crowd who were assured that, judged by this infallible criterion, Brahmanism was dead. Of the efficacy of the test there may be little doubt; but Brahmanism has at this moment many prophets and champions; it has no martyrs because the British Government not only refuses obstinately to persecute any one, or to let any one persecute his neighbour, but absolutely puts down self-immolation as a public nuisance. Our police drag people from under Jagannath's car, and fine the whole township if a man kills or mutilates himself. Human sacrifices are still perpetrated under the cloaks of mysterious unaccountable murders; and there would be plenty of martyrdom if the magistrates would wink at it, but they do not. As for champions, the Kookas belong to our own day and have sealed their testimony; and there are thousands of tall Rajputs who would like nothing better than to take up sword and buckler in defence of their particular goddess, if any one treated her with the slightest discourtesy. The prophets of Brahmanism are very numerous, as I have before tried to explain; so that, on the whole, any one who surveys India must acknowledge that Brahmanism, tried by this criterion, is decidedly alive.

Now, I have thought that it might be worth while thus to enlarge upon what seems to me to be the very premature interment of Brahmanism in Westminster Abbey; because there is no country in the world which can bear comparison with India for the study of that science of religion which the lecturer announced. No other country maintains three great historic religions—of which two are on a vast scale—and has propagated a fourth, the largest of all. Therefore it is probable that on the plains of India, if anywhere in Asia, will be fought out that decisive battle of creeds for the dominion of the world which the lecturer predicts. When, therefore, we are told that Brahmanism, which holds these plains in force and strong array, is dead, and that the decisive struggle lies between "the three missionary religions, Budhism, Mahomedanism, and Christianity," I own great surprise at this rendering of the actual situation, and at this forecast of the religious future. From the new point of missionary enterprise it seems a miscalculation of the power and position of the enemy. If, indeed, the victory is to be gained by that kind of missionary activity which is explained to consist in persuading people to abandon small theologic feuds, drop the galling chains of creeds and formulas, and to rely upon gradual intellectual expansion into the flat morality which the lecture proposes as the real end in view of all reasonable missions, then it might be agreed that Brahmanism is likely to accommodate itself to this operation more easily than sharp-set dogmatic systems. How this end can be consistent with the professed aim of missionary work is not quite plain; nor can one easily perceive how the missionary, who is by his calling a prophet, champion, or martyr (else is his religion dead) can be instructed to go about making himself acceptable to every decent heathen moraliser whom he meets, cheerfully discovering points of agreement, good-naturedly sinking little points of doctrinal difference which breed strife, and keeping back the positive articles of Christain faith as if he were a little ashamed of such narrow old-world credulity. It may be conjectured that the more earnest missionaries will even yet hardly agree that the essentials of their religion are not in the creeds but in love; because missionaries are sent forth to propound scriptures which say clearly that what we believe or disbelieve is literally a burning question. But admitting the pacific solution to be probable, then it will affect all religions equally, and the decisive battle will never be fought at all. On the other hand, if there is to be a great Armageddon of jarring creeds, no battle-field is so likely as India; and those who go to war there must for many a day take Brahmanism into their strategic account.

The purport of this essay, there, is not to take any share in such a vast speculation as would be the attempt to trace the future course of Asiatic religions' but merely to remonstrate against a scientific forecaste which begins by striking Brahmanism out of the calculation. There is nothing in the structure or present state of Brahmanism which need bring final dissolution upon this religion more rapidly than upon others, or that need prevent its undergoing the same modifications, mystifications, and "spiritual quickening" which have preserved other Asiatic religion. Qualified observers have thought that we might at any time witness a great Brahmanic reforming revival in India, if some really gifted and singularly powerful prophet were to arise among the Hindus. Certainly the reform must come soon, for extraordinary political and social changes must always shake violently the fabric of a religion belonging to other times and circumstances. And it is most unsafe to venture even a conjecture as to the form or direction which the inevitable changes in Indian ideas must take, because the situation is so unprecedented; for the effect of suddenly bringing India into full *rapport* with the foremost of European nations cannot be estimated by this generation. We cannot say what may be the result of letting loose upon the country all the ideas and levelling forces which are engendered by a democratic European nation, and which at present tend to substitute a rather cynical middle-class utilitarianism for the traditional prestige of capricious kings and priests, and of the gods whom they made in their own image. To these forces Buddhism and Mahomedanism, the religions called missionary, are quite as much exposed as Brahmanism; nor can one perceive why these two religions should not be killed by observation and experience as rapidly as the third. Brahmanism must undoubtedly make haste to change its outward features, economize its lavish wonder-working, and concentrate its divine essences; but one would imagine that no religion was ever better qualified for protecting itself by various transformations, or better fitted with the necessary machinery. Whenever the modern forces come into widely effective play upon Asia, what chance will Buddhism and Islam have of withstanding them, which Brahmanism may not have also? Or what prospect will there be of any great arena being left in which the dominion of the world can be staked as the prize of a tournament among religions clad in the armour and using the weapons of our ancestors? The state and movement of religion in India have always widely influenced the whole of Eastern Asia; and, so far as India is concerned, such a tournament is not likely to come off while the country forms part of the British Empire, and continues to learn English. It is far more probable that the masses will for generations remain in a kind of simplified Brahmanism, which will accommodate itself to altered material circumstance and to higher moral notions. The educated and reflective classes can hardly be expected to enter any dogmatic system of faith Brahmoism, as propagated by Keshab Chandar Sen, seems to be Unitarianism of an European type, and, so far as one can understand its argument, appears to have no logical stability or *locus standi* between revelation and pure rationalism; it propounds either too much or too little to its hearers. A faith which contains mere fervent sentiments and high conceptions of morality does not partake of the complexion or nature of those religions which have encompassed the heart of great nations; nor is it generally supposed in India that Brahmoism is perceptibly on the increase. Looking back at the history of such religions, and looking round at the present situation of India, we may well doubt whether for centuries to come any rites or deities hostile to Brahmanism will prevail among the masses which inhabit the vast inland provinces, the pagag multitudes that always are so slow to quit their indigenous superstitions, so reluctant to drive forth the parting genius from haunted spring and tangled thicket, and to make "Peor and Baalim forsake their temples dim." That these superstitions will be perpetually toning down and becoming civilised with the general civilisation of India is a matter of course; but whether they will be replaced by a complete adoption of any other religion is very questionable, though the great precedent of Christianity in the Roman Empire cannot be wholly disregarded, despite the wide divergencies of ages and circumstances of every kind. The use of historic analogies as a guide to the interpretation of current affairs requires great caution; and Burke says truly that one must avoid treating history as a repertory of cases and precedents for a lawyer. Nevertheless resemblances—political, social, and religious—between the Roman Empire and British India are incessantly catching the fancy of Anglo-Indians at the present day. The sketch given in Gibbon's second chapter of the state of religion in the empire during the second century of the Christian era might be adopted to describe in rapid outline the state of Hinduism at the present day. The tolerant superstition of the people "not confined by the claims of any speculative system;" the "devout polytheist, whom fear, gratitude, and curiosity, a dream or an omen, a singular disorder, or a distant journey, perpetually disposed to multiply the articles of his belief, and to enlarge the list of his protectors;" the "ingenious youth alike instructed in every school to reject and despise the religion of the multitude;" the philosophic class who "look with indulgence on the errors of the vulgar, diligently practise the ceremonies of their fathers, and devoutly frequent the temples of their gods;" the "magistrates who know and value the advantages of religion as it is connected with civil government;"—all these scenes and feelings are represented in India at this moment, though by no means in all parts of India. Seventeen centuries ago the outcome and conclusion of all these things in Europe and Asia Minor was Christianity, which absorbed all the nations of the empire as they "insensibly melted away into the Roman name and people." (1) But history does not repeat itself on so vast a scale; the seasons are unfavourable to religious flood-tides; it is incredible that Islam or Buddhism should ever again invade or occupy a great country, and the mind of Europe is turning to other things more exciting in these days than religious proselytism. It may be doubted whether Brahmanism has to fear destruction at the hands of the three great missionary religions of the lecture, though it is quite possible that more difficult and dangerous experiences than wholesale religious conversion are before India. Little penetration is needed to anticipate the intellectual and moral effects of a state of transition, whenever the traditional forms of religious belief shall come to have fallen into universal discredit with the reflective and influential classes, who may have found nothing to substitute for these beliefs but a superficial instruction; while at the same time the rapid advance of prosperity, and the opening of a new world of material needs and allurements, shall have made men restless and discontented. These things may be still far distant in India, where European ideas have as yet touched only the outskirts of our dominion, and are only appreciated in a kind of second-hand, unreal way by the artificial classes which are politically bound up with the English rule to which they owe their existence. Nevetheless our successors may one day be reminded of the picture drawn in the forcible passage which here follows, and which brings this article to its conclusion:—

"But epochs sometimes occur, in the course of the existence of a nation, at which the ancient customs of a people are changed, public morality destroyed, religious belief disturbed, and the spell of tradition broken; while the diffusion of knowledge is yet imperfect and the civil rights of the community are ill secured, or confined within very narrow limits. The country then assumes a dim and dubious shape in the eyes of the citizens; they no longer behold it in the soil which they inhabit, for that soil is to them a dull inanimate clod; nor in the usages of their forefathers, which they have been taught to look upon as a debasing yoke; nor in religion, for of that they doubt; nor in the laws, which do not originate in their own authority . . . . They entrench themselves within ths dull precincts of a narrow egotism. They are emancipated from prejudice, without having acknowledged the empire of reason; they are animated neither by instinctive patriotism nor by thinking patriotism . . . . but they have stopped half way between the two in the midst of confussion and distress." (2)

(1) Gibbon, v. i. chap. ii.
(2) "Democracy in America," De Tocqueville (Reeve's translation), vol. i. chap. xiv.

(1.) "Life and Letters of S. Francis Xavier," vol. i, p. 161. Coleridge.

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